

Official Organ of the United  
Farm Federation of America

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

ional Weekly Newspaper  
ged With TNT Magazine

Independent and Special Service

Weekly News That's Differ

MID-WEST

# FREE PRESS

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5c PER COPY

## BROTHER, CAN YOU SPARE A DIME, OR MAYBE A BILLION

Almost \$3 Billion Loaned  
By R.F.C., Mostly Given  
For Big Business Aid

WASHINGTON — The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned \$2,819,136,788 in the 18 months of its existence—principally to Big Business—and \$728,119,600 have been repaid.

Railroads borrowed a total of \$381,026,500, and have paid back \$49,742,168. The Baltimore & Ohio is the largest railroad borrower, having drawn \$68,985,378.

Banks and trust companies have been the chief borrowers, getting \$1,221,878,164. They have paid back \$545,072,969.

Loans to other financial and credit agencies—mortgage loan companies, agricultural credit corporations, building and loan associations and similar agencies—come to \$572,178,624, of which \$111,034,454 has been repaid. A total of \$378,953,286 has been loaned to the states for relief purposes.

## They Must Believe There Is Something Wrong With Banks

Wm. G. McAdoo, one-time secretary of the treasury, said in a recent speech that the credit structure of the United States is a disgraceful failure and that he knew nothing worse in the whole world than the American banking system. Being unable to improve upon this remark, we refrain from making comment.

Thomas W. Lamont, a partner of J. P. Morgan, said:

No civilized country of modern times has suffered so cruelly from unscientific and inefficient currency and banking systems as has the United States in the last 145 years. —From Southern Farmer.

## Government Blocks Land Profiteering

WASHINGTON — The public works administration will block speculative attempts to reap private profits in land deals in expectation of governmental loans for slum clearance.

Secretary Ickes of the interior department, the public works administrator, announced no consideration would be given to housing projects where investigation disclosed land price boosts on the prospect of governmental advances. Ickes said he had received reports of such speculative activity.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## Farmers Overlook Bankers' Methods In Evading Taxes

Otto H. Kahn, senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., private bankers of Wall street, who made nearly a million dollars floating Chilean bonds in the boom period, was revealed last week by the Pecora committee as another millionaire who ran out from under his taxes during the past three years. Small wonder that there has been so much difficulty in balancing the national budget when the men best able to pay taxes find a way to avoid doing so. Mr. Kahn followed the orthodox plan of selling securities to his wife at a heavy loss, deducting this from his income tax returns, and then buying them back a few days later.

Maybe farmers have been overlooking a bet. Maybe we should sell the farm to the wife at a low price just before the assessor comes around, and get our taxes cut in two.—Illinois Farmer.

## A HERO DIES

Harry Cushing Collins graduated from Harvard in 1912. He was the first American to enlist in the World War. The French government decorated him for saving the life of a colonel; old King Peter of Serbia gave him a gold medal for valorous service.

Four years ago Collins lost his job. Last week he died in abject poverty in a Boston rooming house. What price glory?

## News Review Of The Week

Thursday, Aug. 10

HAVANA, Cuba — Liberal party, supporters of President Machado, votes condemnation of United States' mediation efforts. Other parties approve United States' attempts to settle island strife.

WASHINGTON — John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, demands \$5 day minimum wage and 30 hour week for miners.

Friday, Aug. 11

HAVANA — Cuban army demands Machado's resignation.

Saturday, Aug. 12

HAVANA — Machado flees Cuba, 21 killed in rioting.

ROME, Italy — General Balbo's air fleet returns from American trip to tumultuous celebration by fellow Italians.

Sunday, Aug. 13

HAVANA — Dr. Carlos Cespedes inaugurated provisional president of Cuba, ten more deaths 200 wounded. Deposed President Machado and family seek safety at British possession, Nassau, Bahama. President Roosevelt orders three American warships to Cuba to protect American lives.

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## MUSCATINE JOURNAL STAGES GREAT "SUPER SUCKER WEEK"

Merchants And Public Given Good Old Fashioned  
Shellacking By Journal And Lee Syndicate  
To Send More Money Out Of Muscatine

## PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

## KIND TO THEIR RELATIVES

It cannot be said that members of the national house of representatives are unkind to their relatives. Eighty-eight members recently had in their offices persons who happened to have the same surname as their own, and all these were on the government pay roll. How many others were uncles and cousins and aunts, to say nothing of wife's relatives, will never be known.

## POWER TRUST FACING TROUBLE THROUGH NEW PROBE TO DETERMINE COST OF ELECTRICITY

WASHINGTON — More grief broke for the Power Trust in Washington last week. The mantle of mystery as to what it costs to produce and distribute electricity is to be pulled aside. The Cabinet Advisory Board approved a grant of \$400,000 to the Federal Power Commission to make a comprehensive study of power resources and power costs in the nation, and formulate a national plan for the development of waterpower.

This investigation is authorized by a Senate resolution introduced at the last session by Senator E. P. Costigan (D., Colo.). The resolution passed, but since no appropriation was made to cover the necessary expenses, the Power Trust did not worry. Now, the money has been supplied from the public works fund, and the survey will begin at once.

The investigation really covers two phases, and the one of keenest interest to consumers and power companies alike is the matter of costs. Morris Llewellyn Cooke, a nationally famous engineer, has been pointing out for years that no power company in the United States keeps cost accounts which reveal what the

public has a right to know. Their books show, more or less clearly, what it costs to develop power by steam or water, and what it costs to carry that power a given distance over transmission lines.

But the cost of distributing current to individual customers is all in the dark. The companies claim that this cost is so high that it compels them to charge the small consumer, especially the domestic consumer, rates which average more than three times as high as those paid by a similar consumer in Ontario.

As a matter of fact, the companies don't know what distribution costs are—to big consumers or little ones. They don't want to know. They prefer to charge all the traffic will bear, and let it go at that.

When the survey just authorized is finished and published, the householder can take his electric light bill in one hand, and the government's statement of the cost of producing, transmitting and distributing current in the other hand, and know just about how much he has been skinned.

At present, he only knows that the skinning is good and plenty. Good plants develop power at a

cost of half a cent per kilowatt hour or less. The difference between steam cost and water cost is small, and many engineers claim that the Diesel engine is cheaper than either. Transmission costs are small.

Yet the average householder of the United States, under the rugged individualism of private ownership, pays close to 7 cents a kilowatt hour while the Ontario householder, under public ownership, pays a trifle less than 2 cents.

Of equal importance, especially in the long view, is the effort to map the power resources of the country and deal with them as parts of a great national resource.

"Development of waterpower resources, both public and private," said Secretary Ickes in announcing the survey, "has been carried on without reference to any comprehensive national plan. The failure to develop a national power program has resulted in great economic loss."

The work will be handled by the staff of the Federal Power Commission and is expected to give jobs to many Federal employees who were dismissed for the sake of "economy."

Every week is "Sucker Week" for the Muscatine Journal but last week should have been designated "Super Sucker Week" by that estimable newspaper, Muscatine's best daily publication.

Usually the Journal gets along with only one new scheme each week to separate the Muscatine public and Muscatine merchants from cash, but some of the master minds of the Journal must have reasoned:

"Well, we have been taking these Muscatine suckers pretty regularly just once a week, let's give them a double trimming for the week starting August 7."

## SO THEY DID!

First the Journal's circus came to town on Monday of last week. The public was told to get "Free" Journal tickets and the circus cost would be only 10 cents for children and 20 cents for adults instead of 25 and 40 cents respectively. The merchants were told all they had to do was stick a few advertisements at high rates in the Journal and they could give away these "free" tickets.

However when the "free" ticket holders got to the circus they found the few "free" seats gone. So they had to pay 25 cents more for reserved seats, a total of 45 cents for a 40-cent circus.

Instead of the big menageries and some other things pictured on the circus posters, the public also found something else—much less. They found one small pet leopard, a mangy tiger and a runty elephant instead of the roaring

Please turn to page three

## Wages Higher And More Employment

WASHINGTON — Industrial employment last month increased 7.2 per cent over June and wages went up 7.9 per cent, the federal department of labor stated Wednesday.

The July employment this year was 21.9 per cent over July, 1932 and July wages averaged 28.5 per cent higher than in July, 1932.

Harry L. Hopkins, distributor of the government's \$500,000,000 distress fund, made public the first official figures on the extent of national relief.

They showed 3,745,367 families, or about 15,000,000 persons, were given relief in June, which was a drop from 4,222,263 families, or nearly 17,000,000 persons, in May, and a decrease from 4,445,338, or about 18,000,000 individuals, in April.



## Norman Baker

(HIMSELF)



"Hello Folks"

**POOR OLD LADY**—You very seldom hear of a lady like this—she writes me the following letter:

Concord Depot,  
Virginia,  
Route 2, Box 307

Dear Mr. Baker:

Received your letter regarding the book. Will have to tell you I have never been able to hear a radio as I live in the country nine miles from Lynchburg. Am 74 years old, etc.

Mrs. Mary R. Ryan

Can you imagine in these modern times of any person who has never heard a radio? It reminds me of the old lady that cared for my nurse after an automobile accident coming from Washington, D. C. She used to talk of how nice it would be to have a radio and listen every Sunday morning to a church service. She was about 70 odd years old. When I got home I sent her a radio set. Her son installed it. On the way to Washington the next year I passed her home and she could not make a big enough fuss over us. The poor old soul had hardly enough to eat in the home, living out in the country many miles but invited us to lunch and made us stay—while it was bread, butter and jam, it tasted mighty good and we spent several hours with the old lady listening to her tell of the wonderful things she heard over radio. That she tuned it in early in the morning and found church services every morning seven times a week and she heard them sing for thousands of miles—how different she said it was from the time she was a girl in the old horse and buggy days. I got a great kick out of that old lady's pleasure—of course I can't send radio sets to all the poor old ladies in the world and if there are some of you people that want to get a big kick out of life, write a letter to this lady and send her a little radio set so that in her last few years she can say she heard a radio before she died—this is not addressed to any of the millionaires of Muscatine because we know they could not afford it.

**DOG EAT DOG**—is the policy of the A. M. A. boys—first they were jealous of the drugless healers—now the poor souls are jealous of their own kind. They are worried sick as to what to do with over 25,000 surplus doctors in the country and thousands more coming out of the medical colleges. If the drugless healers keep up their good work of making cures it won't be long until there will be a lot of signs on the doctors' offices reading, "For Rent."

**FARMERS WILL GET RICH**—Some American papers are advertising bile salts as the natural intestinal tonic. The bile is taken from cows and the advertisements say that the bile is good because it is taken from a cow, and a cow is practically never constipated and the scientists went to the cow for help to help the poor constipation sufferers.

They claim they take the natural bile from freshly killed cattle, purify and concentrate it and that all you have to do is take a swig and the bowels run wild.

The poor saps don't know that the reason a cow is seldom constipated is because it only eats those things that nature placed in front of the cow but those cows that would eat the offal off our table would become constipated but they have too many brains to

eat such junk. Then the poor saps should also remember that bile from a cow will not take the place of the human bile from the bile duct and cannot join together in its functions any more than you can take blood from a freshly killed cow and use it for transfusion to a human body—but there are many constipation sufferers who will fall for this advertising of cow bile salts, just the same as advertising has made them eat parts of the cow which years ago were thrown away—in advertising there is a strength and the clever advertising writer can find the one that is born every minute.

**A GOOD PROPHECY**—some weeks ago in this column in view of the fact that the press throughout the country was explaining the wonderful things that would be accomplished by the International Radio Conference held in Mexico City between Mexico, United States and Latin-American countries, I prophesied that nothing worthy of mentioning would come from the conference. You recall the papers shouting in screaming headlines about the Mexican border stations doomed, as much as to say that when the United States delegation finished their work with Mexico, there would hardly be anything left—that the United States would have complete domination of radio on the North American continent.

The conference ended Thursday, August 10, and no agreement was reached—Mexico refused to permit Judge Sykes and his Federal Radio mob of twenty-two assistants to take their wave lengths. As matters now stand the U. S. uses all of the channels and **SO DOES MEXICO**—Mexico is smart and the reported monkey one of the U. S. radio engineers was going to make out of the Mexican radio engineers **WAS NOT BORN**.

## NRA NOT RADICAL IN ITS OBJECTIVE

By **GEORGE H. DERN**  
Secretary of War, discussing the National Industrial Recovery Act before Kansas City Business Men

It is with regret that I state that there has been some opposition and some criticism of this act to rehabilitate industry and to restore millions of men to the payroll, and that some are seeking selfish advantage. This will not be tolerated.

My recent tour through the states, however, has convinced me that the vast majority of Americans are enthusiastic in their support of the new program. They are not in a mood to brook very much open interference with it, or to be hospitable to the suggestion that the recovery act is too radical.

Is it too radical to say that women shall not be degraded through extremely low wages and that children shall not be crippled by excessive work? Is it too radical to say that men and women who want work shall not starve?

Is it too radical to say that business shall not profiteer or that big business shall not oppress and destroy small business?

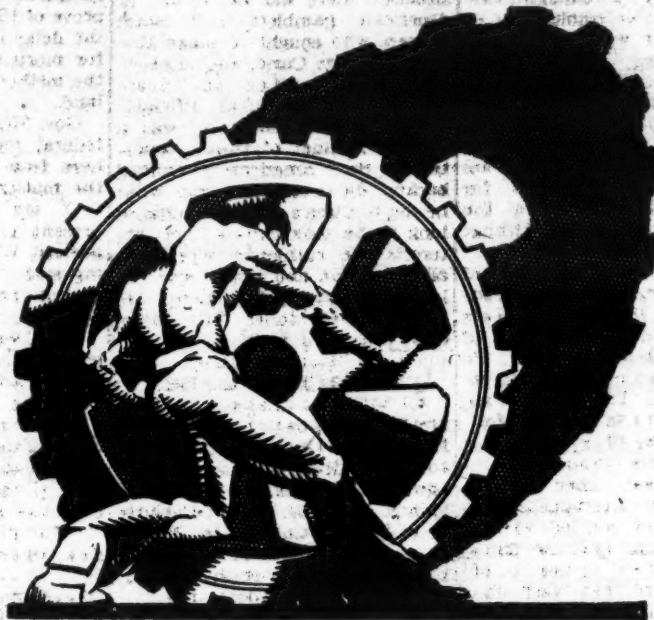
Is it too radical to say that prosperity cannot be restored as long as the purchasing power of agriculture and of labor has been prostrated, and when business and industry are groping blindly to maintain their existence? Is it radical to seek to provide employment for every man who is willing to work for a fair wage?

I do not think so. And I agree with Gen. Hugh Johnson, the administrator of this act, that this plan, like a great many others of the president's ideas, is too simple and direct to argue about.

The national recovery act is more than a war upon depression. It starts us on a course which, if we will but follow it wisely and in step, will guard us against a tragic recurrence of what has happened to us during the past few years.

# ADVERTISING

Make It Work For You



## A Message to Muscatine Business Men

By **BRUCE B. BREWER**

Vice-President, Ferry-Hanly Advertising Co.

I was a printer's devil some 20 years ago on a small city weekly. It was a hard job for the editor-owner to sell advertising in those days. Merchants simply didn't believe in it.

About fifteen years ago the small city weekly was "discovered." Advertising men in city advertising agencies began "trying out" the country newspaper field. Gradually they found out that the small city weekly, with its advantage of being read from cover to cover, with its relatively few pages of competing advertising, was an excellent buy for national advertisers. None of this advertising was bought on sentiment, none of it was purchased to support the paper. It was bought for just one reason—**IT PAID**.

The local merchants had not "discovered" the value of advertising space in the small city weekly. The very men who should have known its value, did not, for the very simple reason they had not used it enough to find out about it.

Many small city merchants are passing up today the opportunity to use the productive columns of the weekly newspaper to sell their goods more cheaply, more quickly, more profitably.

Your advertisement in the **Midwest Free Press** goes to every part of the Muscatine trade territory into the homes of Free Press readers who get this newspaper because they subscribe for it and want to read it.

# MIDWEST FREE PRESS

(A Journal for American Thinkers)  
Muscatine, Iowa



## THE TRUE STORY OF MACHADO'S MISRULE OVER CUBA'S PEOPLE

President Roosevelt's Firm But Sensible Policy Had Much To Do With Elimination Of Cuban Dictator Who Allowed Exploitation Of His "Subjects"

Dictator Machado of Cuba is out as President and reported to have taken \$2,000,000 in American bank notes with him. He may have cashed away a much larger sum not made as presidential salary but as possible emoluments of office. Cuba is well rid of him and so are the United States financiers whose big business graft made Machado's reign possible. President Roosevelt can be given much of the credit for deposing Machado, and especial credit is due the President for eliminating Machado from the Cuban political picture without using American ships and men.

The story of our treatment of Cuba does not make pleasant reading. We freed the island 35 years ago at a considerable sacrifice of money and human lives. We promised to keep our hands off its internal affairs, but reserved the right to intervene to sustain a constitutional form of government.

**Bankers Appear**  
So far, so good. Then the big New York financiers appeared on the scene. They gobbled up the sugar plantations and the public utilities; put their puppets in office and granted them vast loans which the bankers promptly unloaded on "easy mark" investors in this country.

One New York bank failed to unload with proper celerity, and when the crash came was caught with somewhere between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 of comparatively worthless Cuban securities. For months that institution was dangerously near bankruptcy. Only the leniency of the bank examiners saved it.

**Grant for Contractors**  
American contractors, associated with the bankers, got large contracts for public improvements from the Cuban government at fancy prices. An official high in the State Department recently said that these contractors got the greater part of the proceeds of the Cuban bond sales,

and that as a rule they charged about twice what the work was worth. He suspected they split the "graft" with Cuban officials.

To still further demoralize the situation there was an influx of American gamblers and hotel keepers who sought to make Havana a Monte Carlo, and succeeded for a time. They, too, "greased the palms" of Cuban officials.

The dictator, Machado, was a natural product of these conditions. His American financial backers did not care a rap what he did to Cuba's political rights so long as he took care of their interests. He ruthlessly suppressed all opposition and waged war on labor organizations. There are authenticated stories that many of his enemies were fed to the sharks in Havana harbor.

**How Coolidge Was Used**  
All the facts related have been pretty well known in Washington for years, but nevertheless Machado's American masters were so powerful that they were able to induce President Calvin Coolidge to make a special trip to Havana to eulogize the dictator, and to pledge the support of this government to the Machado regime.

Machado's present plight may be roughly ascribed to three causes—the depression, the advent of the Roosevelt administration, and that comparatively small group of Cubans who persistently fed the fires of revolt under the most dangerous conditions.

**"F. D." Orders a "Clean-Up"**  
The depression was not only hard on Cuba, but it seriously crippled some of Machado's American supporters. To make matters worse, from the point of view of the dictator, his American friends had "backed the wrong horse" in the last campaign. They were for Hoover and Roosevelt was elected. The latter sent his personal friend, Sumner Welles, to Cuba with instructions to "clean up." Welles succeeded.

## Farm Refinancing Too Slow States Governor Herring

DES MOINES—Governor Clyde Herring Monday advised federal farm relief administrators that Iowa is dissatisfied with the Omaha federal land bank's administration of the \$108,000,000 mortgage refinancing program in this state.

The governor said he had advised Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the farm credit administration, that Iowans disapprove of the land bank's policy, of the delay in granting applications for mortgage refinancing, and of the method of appraising Iowa land.

Gov. Herring said he expects a federal representative to come here from Washington to study the matter.

"I am dissatisfied with the present procedure and have so advised Washington," Gov. Herring said. "We are not willing to submit, and there must be a change quickly."

Gov. Herring said he had learned of cases where the land bank refused arbitrarily to grant applications of indebted farmers.

"We want a chance to get these debts scaled down rather than have Iowa farmers turned down cold by the land bank," the chief executive said.

"The present program is too slow, when relief is most needed."

## YOUNG HEIRS GET THEIR FORTUNES

Vanderbilt And Astor At 21 Receive Millions From Fathers

NEW YORK — John Jacob Astor became 21 Monday and inherited a fortune. How much nobody seems to know. Young Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt becomes 21 on Sept. 22 and will become possessor of \$2,533,204 at once, and other sums later on.

The net estate of Astor's father, as filed by the executors two years after his death was \$87,218,791. Of this Vincent, half brother of Young John, received about \$69,000,000. John was a posthumous child born four months after the Titanic sinking in which his father drowned and is not mentioned in the will. His share in the estate of his father is nowhere revealed.

## Investigate Gains In Price Of Bread

WASHINGTON — Bread prices which appear too high are to be investigated in a number of cities by the farm adjustment administration.

Dr. Fred J. Howe, consumers counsel for the administration, said Monday that while retail bread prices were satisfactory as a whole, investigation would be made of some of the market differences shown.

**Dr. Joseph G. Johnston**  
Chiropractor  
308 Hershey Bldg.

**FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS**  
New Auto Glass installed  
**\$1.75**  
Parts for 500 cars  
**AUTO SALVAGE COMPANY**  
206-208 W. 2nd St.  
—Phone 318—

**Dr. C. L. Hartman, Opt. D.**  
Eyes Examined Scientifically  
Glasses Fitted Properly  
128 East Second Street  
Second Floor

## MUSCATINE JOURNAL STAGES GREAT "SUPER SUCKER WEEK"

Merchants And Public Given Good Old Fashioned Shellacking By Journal And Lee Syndicate To Send More Money Out Of Muscatine

(Continued from page one)

## DEMOCRATS SAVE TAXPAYERS' CASH BY EXPENSE CUTS

DES MOINES — Taxpayers of Iowa have saved \$379,756 through reductions of operating costs of the first six months of the Herring administration compared to the last six months of state Republican control, according to figures released this week by C. W. Storms, state auditor.

The number of employees at the end of the first six months of the democratic regime was reported as 892 as compared with a total of 1,020 employed of Dec. 31, 1932, or a reduction in personnel of 128.

**Salary Savings**  
The savings through salary reductions was placed at \$75,653.74, or an average of \$12,608.29 a month, while the remainder of the reductions were effected by other economies in departmental costs, the survey showed.

Of the reductions effected, \$258,292.63 was in the general fund and \$121,464.32 in trust funds, the report showed.

The largest expense reduction shown was that of \$129,853.94 by the office of Mrs. Alex Miller, secretary of state. Of this reduction \$120,991.26 was made in the motor vehicle bureau and \$4,324.20 in other branches of the department.

**Department Economy**  
Reductions in the department of agriculture totaled \$43,053.52; the attorney general's department, \$11,980.80; in the state auditor's department, \$11,915.27; and the state treasurer's department \$6,664.97.

The survey showed that operation costs have been reduced in the six months period in 45 of the 59 departments, boards, bureaus and commissions, and have been increased in 15.

Gaillard Cut, Panama canal, was named for an engineer who went insane while digging it.

lions and huge pachydermatous behemoths pictured on the circus posters.

The merchants, of course, can't be blamed, they just fell for another Journal scheme. And if the Journal didn't get a cut from the circus the Journal wasn't as smart as it usually is.

**A Journal Shellacking**  
But that was just a workout for the Journal. After the circus it swung into action for a good old fashioned Journal shellacking—the kind the merchants are getting used to.

The Journal got the Muscatine merchants to spend money advertising Muscatine "dollar day" for Wednesday of last week. The merchants spent large sums in Journal advertising to make Muscatine "dollar day" a big success. Then what happened?

Well, just as the Muscatine housewife started from home to shop in Muscatine on Wednesday morning she was given a huge "Davenport Dollar Day" supplement taken from the Davenport Democrat, the Journal's big brother, also controlled by the Lee Syndicate.

"Come to Davenport, Thursday," said the Democrat in scare-head type, with the effect that the Journal and the Lee Syndicate after taking the Muscatine merchants' money for advertising Muscatine Dollar Day, nullified their own advertising.

Thousands of the Democrat and Lee Syndicate—supplements were distributed over Muscatine.

Yes sir, "Super Sucker Week." Meaning bigger and better profits for the Journal—and the Lee Syndicate.

Under our present big business system of grabbing all profits and sharing them with no one else, super sales organizations are taking large sums from merchants and the public. Sometimes they increase public spending. But sometimes they take large profits and actually harm those they are doing business with. Is it good "business" for an organization like the Muscatine Journal to practice such tactics in a community which provides practically all its revenue?

## MUSCATINE FARMER DECLARES CANNING CO. PRICES TOO LOW

Dear Editor:

The local packing companies announce as if they are giving a great favor to farmers that they have increased their buying prices on tomatoes, but considering the big advances on canned goods I am not sure this is a fair increase. There is no doubt that the consuming public will pay many times the increase given to the farmers which have been small.

The same thing is true as far as the pickle and other prices go. Most of us farmers can't even get picking prices back for them not to take into account the cost of taking care of them and use of land as well as the danger from lice and blight. The farmer takes all the chances and the canning companies take all the profits.

Canning company prices in Muscatine are as cheap if not cheaper than any other place in the country. For instance here is an article taken from last Saturday's Drovers Journal:

"Camden, N. J. — The Campbell Soup company today announced a 25 per cent increase to tomato growers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and other nearby states, for tomatoes already under contract.

"The increase boosts the price of 'firsts' from \$14 to \$17.50 a ton and 'seconds' from \$8 to \$10.

"In addition to the increase to the farmers, the Campbell company also announced it is granting higher prices to canneries in Maryland, Indiana, Utah and California, from whom it pur-

chases canned products."

One big reason why the farmers in other sections get better prices for their products sold to canning companies is because the farmers are organized for better prices just like the canning companies seem to be organized to keep prices down and make more profits. Please don't sign my real name to this letter as I don't want to lose any more money than I already have.

**Muscatine County Farmer**  
Somewhere in Muscatine County.

## BANKS AND WELFARE

The twelve largest banks in Pittsburgh paid more than 22 per cent dividends for 1932. In the same year, Pittsburgh unemployment relief was limited to 90 cents per individual per week. Men who were unemployed for some months were so weak from undernourishment that they could work only a few hours when they got the chance. In the same year Andrew Mellon's Aluminum Company of America gave its preferred stockholders \$4,417,875 in dividend checks.

## On your way to Chicago

to the

Century of Progress Exposition...

Stop in St. Louis

A modern American city... rich in historic lore... 19 miles of river front... sixty-five city parks... world-famous zoo... Shaw Botanical Gardens... art galleries. Many other points of great interest... the world-renowned Lindbergh trophies exhibit and Municipal Opera, worth the visit alone.

Directly on your route to Chicago from the South, Southwest and Southeast.

At The American and American Annex Hotels you will find an air of hospitality and the utmost consideration for your comfort, meals that are the talk of experienced travelers everywhere. Special diet menu for those who need it (sent free on request) and prices that are surprisingly low.

Rates from \$4.40

**THE AMERICAN HOTEL**  
**THE AMERICAN ANNEX**  
"On the Plaza"

Market at 6th and 7th

St. Louis, Mo.



# As We See It

## FARM LAND OWNERS

Iowa State College has just completed a survey noting that insurance companies, banks, investment companies and other corporations own Iowa farm land equal in area to about seven of the state's 99 acres. This figure does not include land upon which foreclosure proceedings have been temporarily delayed because of the statute allowing one year redemption period. There is a vast quantity of this latter land, easily equal to three counties of Iowa.

Thus approximately one-tenth of Iowa farm land is openly owned or will soon be openly owned by corporation. This does not include much land owned or controlled by banks or other corporations through devious means. The trend of land ownership cannot be mistaken, and it's a distinctly unhealthy sign. Land ownership is leaving the farmer, the man who lives on the land. Let this trend continue, and we may have a nation of peasant farmers, getting a bare subsistence from their work. That would be pleasant for the banks and others holding power over the farms of the country as they now control our industrial life.

## IF THIS IS ART, CURSE IT Also A Note On Muscatine Charity

The Rockefeller interests open gigantic Radio Center in New York City. It has murals by celebrated artists and other objects of art. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his money last week restored the fine old bed of Marie Antoinette at her "hameau" in the Gardens of Versailles. John D. Jr., had it restored to perfect condition. A small bed, white lacquered, it is canopied with flowered silk. Workmen sent to early graves by Rockefeller money making policies sleep in peace. Small business men ruined by Rockefeller monopoly tactics suicide in desperation.

Samuel Insull basks in Greece while Mediterranean breezes soothe his unworried brow. In Chicago his Civic Opera House is an empty shell, built with the pickings from midwest widows and orphans. Samuel once had plenty of sucker money to pay his imported songbirds. It was art, he said.

J. P. Morgan's galleries are the envy of less wealthy patrons of the arts. He did not pay any income tax for years while the struggling grocery owner mortgaged his business to pay his share of running the government.

The Frick art gallery, named for the late Henry Frick, Pittsburgh millionaire is opened in New York. While the coal mines which still bear his name in Pennsylvania are closed and guarded by hired thugs and killers.

Some of the millions which Frick gained by gouging and grinding he spent on art, and these treasures, at last, have come to be public property.

Probably it is better for predatory millionaires to pay tribute to art than to pay no tribute at all, but the gain is not spacious. Frick was one of the hardest-boiled of the early steel and coal magnates. He paid the lowest wages he could—and those were days when it was still possible to bring in foreign labor under contract. He corrupted the government of wide districts to cement his rule, and when his workers revolted, he imported gunmen to beat and shoot them into submission.

Some of the millions which he "saved" by gouging workers he spent in buying "old masters." It was a fad of the day among millionaires. Frick probably knew less about art than a Hottentot knows about the psychology of a

walrus.

If that were the only way to get art, it wouldn't be worth the price. As matters stand, society may accept Frick's gallery as a bit of salvage from a bankrupt industrial order—and try not to remember too vividly the cheated, bullied workmen of 40 years ago.

Getting closer to home we hear of the wonderful charitable work of some Muscatine money masters. It seems they donate liberally to certain charities. These charities in many cases are managed in deplorable fashion. Their officials browbeat Americans, humiliate intelligent citizens and try to regulate family life in shameful manner.

If some donors to the Muscatine Welfare Association imagine they are expiating their rotten business methods by such donations they are sadly mistaken.

## FARM RELIEF ACTION

Many politicians and most newspapers in this country seem to assume that any time a goat is needed for sacrifice—let the farmer be the goat. Recent history seems to bear out their theory for the American farmer has certainly been the goat for some of the biggest steals perpetrated under the last three Republican presidents. And that's taking in a lot of territory.

Maybe the "New Deal" is going to change all that. Maybe the farmer will get a break. Every wise business man hopes so. The dumb ones still can't realize that farmer prosperity is necessary to continued general prosperity in America.

Up until August 7 applications had been made to federal agencies by 9,906 persons in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming for far mortgage loans. Out of this 58 were granted and United States Senator Louis Murphy very properly reminds officials that farmers deserve quicker action. They do. But the farmers won't get quicker action just hoping. They should bring pressure on their political representatives to achieve real "farm relief" not the newspaper headline kind.

## WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

What is happening and what is going to happen to the United States of America? What will be the economic and political status of Mr. John Citizen in two years, five years, ten years from now? How about the boys and girls now going to school? Will they have a chance at "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness?" What of the man who owns a small business, knows his business, is honest, intelligent and industrious? Will he be crushed in the future as his fellows have been crushed in the past—the very recent past?

Where are we going to land?

Nobody knows the answers to those questions. The answers will be determined by the way we work out the National Industrial Recovery Act, by the way the farm administration develops real relief for the farmer, by improvements in our capital-labor relations and by a host of other factors.

The paid propagandists can argue and lie until they are blue in their respective faces, but the plain fact is that much of this country's troubles are due to fundamental faults in the way big business, powerful financiers and nutty "empire builders" messed up the works. What's going to happen to those bad boys?

Well, while some of us might want to hang them for the misery and want they have brought to a land of plenty, our civilized training teaches that they may be humans and should be treated with care.

What to do? How can we fix things up so the gears are meshing and running smoothly in the U. S. A., again?

Well, it seems that Franklin Delano Roose-

velt has an idea. Not many of the big newspapers have publicized the idea, but it's there.

In President Roosevelt's book, "Looking Forward," recently published he states:

"Such controlling and directive forces as have been developed in recent years reside to a dangerous degree in groups having special interests in our economic order, interests which do not coincide with the interests of the nation as a whole. I believe that the recent course of our history has demonstrated that, while we may utilize their expert knowledge of certain problems and the special facilities with which they are familiar, we cannot allow our economic life to be controlled by that small group of men whose chief outlook upon the social welfare is tintured by the fact that they can make huge profits from the lending of money and the marketing of securities."

That is a mouthful. It seems to be telling us what is wrong and what can be done to remedy affairs. It's a hope for the future of the boys and girls, the widow with her small investment, the working man and the ordinary fellow who wants to make an honest, decent living.

But let's go a little further. Rexford G. Tugwell, a "brain trust" member and assistant secretary of Agriculture in his new book "The Industrial Discipline," states;

"In the offices of financiers in New York many of the really momentous decisions of our time are taken . . . Bankers say of themselves that they are merely bankers and that they are nothing more. What is the consequence of this? Power without responsibility is one way of answering. Economic activity directed to antisocial ends is another.

"A set of irresponsible, possibly badly trained and certainly self interested people half manage and half neglect affairs of whose consequences they have no adequate conception, but from which they have no hesitation in draining the last penny of profit. In last analysis, this is what we prefer to an officially recognized social control."

And complementing and supporting President Roosevelt's plans to increase buying power of all Americans, Mr. Tugwell adds:

"A nation of well paid workers, consuming most of the goods it produces, will be as near Utopia as we humans are ever likely to get. It is necessary to this result that too much income shall not go to profits; for if it does, this will either be spent for wasteful luxuries which have to be made in extravagant ways, or will, if it is not spent, be distributed by bankers to enterprises who will overexpand their productive facilities, forgetting that the worker's buying power is not sufficient to create a demand for them. On this ground alone, if there were no other, a powerful argument could be made for a substantial equality of incomes and for the limitation of personal surpluses."

We repeat Mr. Roosevelt and his advisors seem to have an idea. Whether or not the boys and girls of this generation will have to go through the chaos, misery and uncertainty of the last four years depends on the working out of that idea.

## Our Export Problem

In addition to bankrupting our government finances, the gang of boodlers who mismanaged our country the last 12 years also played havoc with our business structure. Everyone knows our business collapse was due to government ineptitude. We are slowly reclaiming some measure of sound business operation in this country, but it will take a long time to regain the good will of foreign countries lost by the Republican master minds.

We had an excellent trade with South America, but that has been almost ruined. Those countries could not stand the imperialistic tactics of American big business aided by the monopolistic encouragement of Republican Presidents. Naturally they had a revulsion to things American when they saw American blood and billions be-



ing spent prodigally to foster unjust encroachments of American big business.

When South American countries saw neighboring republics invaded by United States marines to protect land thefts they could not help having a distrust of this country.

So what?

Our Big Business monsters grabbed more and more, increasing the distrust and suspicion by South American countries.

This suspicion has in some cases been translated into active dislike for United States and the people and products of United States.

The population of South America, estimated for trade purposes, is around 100 million.

Argentina has 11½ million people and has to import to the extent of \$95 per capita each year.

Bolivia has only 2,974,000 people and imports \$10,920,000 worth a year. Her purchases from United States are steadily declining from \$5,000,000 in 1927 to \$1,700,000 in 1931.

Brazil has 41 million people and buys goods to the value of \$131,256,000 a year. Her trade with United States is also falling off steadily.

Chile's 14 million people buy around 100 million dollars' worth a year. Her trade with United States of 55 million in 1929 has been reduced to 21 million last year.

And so on all down the line. In almost every Latin American country, imports from United States have been decreased all out of proportion to falling general trade figures.

The plain fact is that the Latin American countries do not want to trade with United States if they can buy the same class of goods just as cheaply elsewhere.

That is just one of Franklin Roosevelt's jobs—rebuilding the good will of South America.

### Lawyers—And Lawyers

An eminent lawyer, friend of the Midwest Free Press, voices some protest over some of the editorials and other articles printed in this newspaper taking lawyers to task.

He writes "there are lawyers and lawyers, just as there are newspapermen and newspapermen." The lawyer's meaning is perfectly clear and his criticism is perfectly just. If in pointing out the crookedness and ignorance of some lawyers, this newspaper has indicted them all, an injustice has been done.

There is no doubt that many lawyers represent the highest type of American business honesty, efficiency and hard work. Unfortunately there are some poor specimens of the legal profession. And their number is not small. Their dishonesty and unfitness smears the entire profession just as the laziness and ineptitude of some newspapermen blackens the newspaper business.

It is to the honest lawyer we must look for cleaning up his own business. It is not enough for the good lawyer to ignore smugly his misguided associates. It would be better if he would take steps to purge the profession. The American Bar Association has much good work behind it. It will have a noble concept of duty if its members clean their own house.

In theory the lawyer is the defender of the American conception of independence and liberty. In practice many lawyers are the reverse. There are thousands of lawyers in this country who hew to the ideal theory. Not many of them are rich in money. But they are wealthy in reputation and knowledge of the right. To them a salute! Their temptations have been great, but their love of their fellow men, justice and duty have been greater. They are a credit to America. Their sly lawyer associates are a disgrace.

### The Price Of Sugar

The price of sugar has been a football for speculators in this country since long before the Civil War. It seems to be a household necessity which we must have. Therefore the gamblers and the speculators, the profiteers and the patrioters have used it to make money. All at the consumer's expense.

During the World War, the gambling in sugar approached the proportions of a national scandal. Although the gambling meant millions of extra expense for householders, the individual losses for consumers were not large. Nobody cared much or did much about it.

Now caught in the mess brought about by this gambling a group of powerful sugar producers in the United States has the colossal gall to appeal to the public. This group wants the public to support it in fighting importation of refined sugar from Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico. The group is paying large sums for advertisements in newspapers asking this support.

Now this coterie of United States sugar producers may have some merit back of the request. It is astounding to learn that refined sugar imports into the United States from Cuba have grown from 1,182 long tons in 1925 to 423,252 long tons in 1932; refined sugar imports from Puerto Rico increased from 707 long tons in 1925 to 84,504 long tons in 1932 and from 2,647 long tons from the Philippines in 1925 to 52,794 long tons in 1932.

But if the United States sugar refiners were good business men, it seems their efforts against importations should have been started years ago. They asked for no advice or help from the American public when they were boosting sugar prices sky high. Indeed, their policy appeared to be entirely independent of the public's needs or desires.

Surely they were not such babes in the business woods as to overlook the growing danger of Cuban refined sugar importations. Their paid advertisements do not mention, but everyone who has had anything to do with sugar knows that one man practically controls the Cuban refined sugar market. It looks like that one man is going to give the domestic refiners a trimming. So now they are bleating for public support. Maybe they deserve support. Or maybe they deserve a good trimming.

### Stock Exchange Reform

Some competent observers believe the way to reform the New York and associated stock exchanges is to abolish them. The plain fact is that the stock exchange needs reformation. Its own governors have recently come to this knowledge and belatedly acknowledged their responsibility by new rules.

These new rules include regulation of small margin accounts, no more secrecy for pools trying to build up fictitious values or break down real values and a ban on high pressure salesmanship of securities.

This recognition of part of their responsibility is different from previous moves by the New York Stock Exchange governors. Formerly they held the viewpoint that the 'change was a market place where the buyer should be his own guardian and devil take the unwary buyer. This may have been the case years ago, but not today under modern business setups. At present huge corporations finance themselves from the savings of multitudes.

For instance a huge automobile company may through its common stock represent the life savings of great numbers. These stockholders bought the auto company stock after investigation showed it to be a good investment. Fundamentally the stock is a good investment.

While hit by the general depression, the company is still making and selling automobiles at a profit. Then the market gambler enters the picture. Through "wash" sales and other tricks of the stock market he manipulates the auto company's stock up or down almost as he and his "pool" companions choose. Thus a legitimate business is made to appear unsound. After some months of this the company may actually be no good. The falsely inspired reports of the stock market gamblers have undermined its business, its stockholders suffer the loss of millions and the company eventually goes bankrupt.

That is only one way the stock exchange gamblers hinder legitimate industry in this country. The plans to limit this gambling may

do some good. If they don't there is little doubt the 1934 Congress will reform the stock exchange gamblers the way the Administration is now reforming the Chicago grain market gamblers.

### What Price Innocence?

Most fiction appearing in newspapers is tripe. It has no literary quality, tells a tawdry, senseless story and panders to readers with weak minds. The story "What Price Innocence" now being printed in the Free Press has at least one merit—it points out an evil in American home life.

That evil is the refusal of parents to help guide their children—especially girls—through adolescence. Truly our youth is brought up in an age of innocence. If a youngster asks an intelligent question too often the child is shushed with the evasive explanation "don't talk about that, it's bad."

Last week "What Price Innocence" told how the family doctor tried to have a mother and father explain the facts of life to a young daughter. This week, the terrible result of the parents' failure is recounted. It's a serious indictment of parents who refuse to accept their responsibilities. And not a bad story—if you're interested in reading stories.

### The Price Of Pork

Last week the Midwest Free Press farm page carried an article indicating little change of a summer increase in hog prices. Also that May and June hog slaughter exceeded all previous records. During May and June stocks of storage pork were increased 130,000,000 pounds compared to 75,000,000 pounds in May and June, 1932, and the July stock increase was also expected to be heavy.

Lard stocks increased 125,000,000 pounds in May and June compared to 19,000,000 pounds in May and June, 1932.

Since then plans have been announced for slaughter of five million hogs to be financed by a processing tax. A processing tax—like a lot of other taxes—means the consumer pays the bill in the future. The fairminded consumer does not mind paying a few cents more for his pork if the farmer gets the extra cost. And 126,000,000 consumers mean millions of dollars altogether.

But the consumer and the farmer and everyone who wants to see better times for all will resent paying high prices for pork bought at low prices by packers and stored as a gamble. The government should check to make certain none of the huge quantity of stored pork is foisted on the public at exorbitant prices "to help the farmer."

We will not have government until individuals give their own honesty and self-government to the state—so as not to get back political graft, official lawlessness and theft by law.

### Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

## MID WEST FREE PRESS

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J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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# General Features and Hints for Women

## OUR READERS' COOKING

### HERE ARE SOME GOOD CANNING RECIPES FOR WISE HOUSEWIFE

#### String Beans

9 cups beans  
1 cup water  
½ cup sugar  
½ cup salt  
Boil all together ten minutes and seal in jars. These are just like fresh beans when opened.

Miss Dorothy Burhop,  
Lowden, Iowa

#### Pickled Beets

1 cup sugar  
2 cups vinegar (weakened)  
Few mixed spices  
Put on stove and boil for a while. Then add beets which have been cooked and cut, let come to a boil then fill jar with hot beets and pour over the hot vinegar and seal. These are very good, a bit different than ordinary beet pickles.

Clara L. Stauffacher,  
Monroe, Wisconsin

#### Sweet Pepper Relish

1 dozen sweet red peppers  
1 dozen sweet green peppers  
1 dozen large onions  
Chop and pour boiling water over them and let stand five minutes. Then squeeze dry or drain.

Add  
3 cups vinegar  
3 cups sugar  
1 tablespoon salt  
2 bunches of celery  
Let all come to a boil and boil fifteen minutes. Seal while hot.

Mrs. Harriet Ytzen,  
Clinton, Iowa

#### Corn Relish

1 dozen ears corn  
6 pounds cabbage

4 green peppers  
4 red peppers  
2 tablespoons ground mustard  
2 cups sugar  
4 tablespoons salt  
1 teaspoon celery seed  
1 quart white vinegar

Boil corn 10 minutes; then cut from cob. Cut cabbage fine, and mince peppers. Mix dry ingredients with vegetables; add vinegar and let stand 15 minutes. Heat slowly to boiling point, this takes about ½ hour. After boiling point is reached continue cooking for 6 minutes. Turn into hot sterilized jars and seal at once.

Lucille E. Rogers,  
Dubuque, Iowa

#### Cold Sweet Pickles

Wash small size cucumbers, pack in fruit jars, cover with the following liquid.

2 gal vinegar  
2 cups salt  
1 teaspoon saccharin  
½ teaspoon powdered alum  
1 teaspoon mixed spices put at top of each jar

Do not heat the mixture just mix well and pour over the pickles. Seal.

Mrs. L. M.,  
Davenport, Iowa

#### Chicago Hot

1 peck nice ripe tomatoes  
2 cups chopped onions  
2 cups chopped celery  
2 cups sugar  
6 cups vinegar  
½ cup mustard seed  
4 green peppers (chopped fine)  
4 little red peppers (chopped fine)

Chop the tomatoes, put a hand full of salt over them and let them stand a while so the salt will get into them. Drain them over night next morning, add all the chopped ingredients to the tomatoes, heat through, can it at once in hot sterilized jars.

Mrs. Gus Engel,  
Ft. Madison, Iowa

#### Sweet Pickles

Soak cucumbers over night in salt water, rinse off the next morning, then put them in weak vinegar and let come to a boil and take cucumbers out and fill jars and cover with syrup made from 2 cups pure vinegar; 5 cups water, 5 cups sugar, mixed spices, tied up in thin bag so strength can boil out, and boil good for a while and pour over pickles and seal.

Mary L. Carr,  
Iowa City, Iowa

#### Dill Pickles

Soak cucumbers in cold water over night. In the morning wash and wipe dry and pack in glass jars with dill and five green grapes to each quart jar, then boil the following and pour over pickles after packed in jars.

1 cup pure cider vinegar  
3 cups water  
2 tablespoons of salt

Bring to a hard boil and pour over pickles and seal tight while hot.

Mrs. Robert Burns,  
Marion, Iowa

#### Bread and Butter Pickles

Slice without peeling, 2 dozen cucumbers, and let stand in salt water four hours.

1 pint vinegar  
2 cups sugar  
1 teaspoon ground ginger  
1 teaspoon celery seed  
1 teaspoon mustard seed  
¼ teaspoon tumeric

Mix well, add the drained cucumbers, also twelve onions chopped or sliced. Boil a few minutes and seal while hot.

Mrs. Bertha Rickey,  
Spartan, Ill.

#### STOVE ENAMELING POISON

Enameled stoves are all the go. Millions of them are in use and millions more will be made. Many of the enamels used contain lead and poison the women who do the enameling. In Britain there are special safeguards to protect enamellers. They seem to be largely missing in America. Young workers are more susceptible to lead poisoning than older ones. Women are made sterile by it.—Golden Age.

### Women Prominent In F. D.'s New Deal

Women have been signally honored in the new administration. Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, is the first woman to hold a cabinet appointment. She is experienced and capable. Mrs. Nellie Ross, former governor of Wyoming, as United States treasurer, will have her name on all of Uncle Sam's money. Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, as minister to Denmark, is the first woman ambassador.

#### HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Accurate measuring spoons, cups and cans not only give best results, but they save food materials.

Make a canning budget. Nothing better than laundering has been found to remove grease and oil spots.

Flannel moistened with glycerin will take out coffee stains.

A small piece of butter added to rice or macaroni being cooked will keep it from boiling over.

A pinch of salt and a teaspoon of vinegar added to the water before eggs are poached will keep the eggs from breaking.

Cooking potatoes in their skins saves nutritive value.



## Foil the Villains!

By LONORE KENT

YOU'D have thought that wind and rain and the heat of sun would have been a little kinder. You'd have thought that they'd consider what tough breaks we poor mortals were getting and lessen their attacks on our dwelling places. But they didn't—and unless we've been able to foil the villains with smoothly painted surfaces, the chances are that they've gotten in some dirty work.

Take a good, keen look at the outside of your house. Is the surface holding its own? Whether your home is constructed of frame, of stucco, of brick or of shingles, there are places where moisture can seep in and wreak ruin if you don't look out.

Check up on the danger points before you're a day older. The very next rainstorm may be the one that will cause a great amount of damage to the walls and ceilings of your rooms. You, yourself, can inspect the porches, the window frames on the lower floor and the drain spouts near the ground. Your painter will be glad to look over the upper windows, the flashings, and the downspouts that are beyond your reach.

It isn't hard to tell when repainting is needed. If the surface is glossy and smooth, you may rest assured that paint is on twenty-four hour duty, guarding your property and protecting the money you have invested in it. BUT, if the gleam has gone out of the paint, if the surface

is dry and chalk-like and there are places where the coating has washed off—there's danger ahead.

Do you know just what paint is and how it forms a protective armor? To begin with, it's composed principally of a pigment that is mixed in oil. A pigment is the powdered form of some highly insoluble material, such as the colored compounds of lead, iron and the like. That primitive embellishment, rouge, for instance, is a finely powdered form of iron oxide. Just as rouge would not stick to the cheeks if it were not for the natural oil in the skin, a powdered pigment will not adhere to the surface of a house unless it is combined with oil.

The type most generally used for this purpose is linseed oil which comes from flaxseed and has the peculiar property of being able to absorb oxygen from the atmosphere. In this way, the oil itself is changed into a tough, leathery material that acts as a cement to hold the metallic, wear-resisting particles of pigment in place, and makes a complete protective film over the surface.

Everything that's sealed in a can and marked "paint," however, does not have the same protective power. That's why there is no advantage in buying bargains in paint. They merely cost you more in the long run. Cheap paint, that is, paint which is cheap because of inferior manufacture or inferior ingredients,

doesn't cover as much surface as a better quality product, doesn't do as good a job of protecting the structural material it hides, and does not last. When you realize that approximately 75% of the cost of an average paint job is for labor and only 25% is for material, you know why it's ill-advised "economy" to purchase paint that will last only half as long as paint costing a few dollars more—particularly since the "inexpensively" painted surface will need to be recoated all over again before many moons have passed.

Metal work should be painted every year or two. If tin roofs and downspouts aren't protected in this manner, they'll rust—and rust, as you know, is a wily little devil of destruction.

It's necessary, also, to have porch floors and steps recoated every year with porch-and-deck paint that is prepared especially to withstand constant tramping back and forth. Paint-thirsty steps are prone to collapse without a word of warning and a sprained ankle or broken leg is apt to be the penalty.

Painting isn't an expense—it's an investment and a protection. You can't afford to overlook the upkeep of your home. No investment you can make will pay better dividends. And nothing you can buy will make you and your family feel so renewed in energy and optimism.



The waning of the popularity of the blonde in favor of the Titian and auburn haired woman is predicted by hairdressers. The models above display the latest styles in coiffures: Left to right: Joan Walters, wearing a "Le Grande" coiffure; Connie Domaris, with "Rendez-vous" hairdress; and Florence Lawrence, with fall style bob.



# Trusts Are Endangering American Free Speech

(Continued from last week)

By JAMES R. CONNOR,  
Editor of the Free Press

Previous articles have revealed the stranglehold of the Radio Trust over free speech in America; how independent radio stations are being eliminated one by one to make room for more chain stations; how National Broadcasting Company, General Electric, Radio Corporation of America and other big corporations are intertwined, all working to extend the radio monopoly on the North American continent as well as seeking to extend the power to Central and South America. Financiers control radio in the United States and misuse their great power. A combination of dirty jokes, advertising baldpate and propaganda assails the ears of radio listeners. The Federal Radio Commission's part in extending the monopoly was also shown; how the Commission's large staff of lawyers, engineers and free speech suppression experts cooperate to help the big chains and hinder the small independent station.

While the Trust has been gobbling up all the channels in sight, 210 independents have been crammed on six channels. Trust stations have more power, less interference and other advantages—all through arrangements of the Federal Radio Commission. The Radio pirates, having seized power in the United States and Canada, tried to extend their monopoly to Mexico and other countries on this hemisphere but failed.

## Overlooked Mexico

Busily engaged in extending their monopoly into Canada, the American trust temporarily overlooked Mexico. The American export market was not doing so well in Mexico, American trade outlets had not been scientifically developed there and besides, thought the monopoly, "what the ----! when Mexico gets some money and gets ripe for picking we'll pick it." They declared their picking just a little too long.

For in the meantime, certain Americans who had been cut off the air by the Radio Commission arranged with the Mexican government to broadcast from Mexico. The trust paid little attention to this development for a time. Then it realized that its entire racket—that's what it is—might be endangered by powerful Mexican stations percolating the ether into American homes. This would never do. The racket was too good to let anyone else get in.

So on July 10 the Radio trust centered its fire on the Mexican government at the opening of the Pan American Radio Congress at Mexico City. Judge E. O. Sykes of the Federal Radio Commission and 22 assistants descended on the capital of Mexico with a trunkful of statistics and heads full of tricks.

Meanwhile the propaganda mills back home in the United States begin to grind. Newspapers printed articles concocted in the fertile minds of Washington dreamers that the Mexican government had issued new regulations under which only Spanish could be spoken over Mexican stations and only Mexicans could own Mexican stations unless very special arrangements were made and that all this meant the end of Certain Americans operating stations in Mexico.

## Just Brainstorms

Of course these brainstorms didn't mean a thing to the informed radio observer, but they were commentaries on the way American radio operates. The views expressed in them were wishes, not true accounts of what had happened.

Indeed a true account of what happened at the conference is difficult to obtain. The American people through their daily newspapers have heard little or nothing of what has occurred at the Mexico City

conference. Yet the conference could be one of the most powerful forces for good in radio on the North and South American continents. To understand this potential power it must be recalled that when radio was in its infancy the need for international agreements governing allocation of radio channels was foreseen. These agreements are ratified by treaty. As far as Canada and the United States and Cuba were concerned they became the law of radio.

## 1927 Conference

In 1927 the United States called a conference of the nations of the world to convene in Washington for the purpose of discussing certain regulations in reference to international broadcasting. This meeting was attended by representatives of nearly all the nations and resulted in an agreement upon a certain meagre treaty. At this conference the United States helped itself to a large portion of the cleared channels available in North America.

Canada and Mexico had not become sufficiently interested in broadcasting to fight for their share of these valuable privileges. A limited treaty was made with Canada at that time, but no agreement with Mexico was made then or has been made since that date, the result being that the broadcasting interests in the United States have retained most of the cleared channels.

Foreign nations realized later that another World Radio Conference was necessary for the purpose of making new agreements. This World Radio Conference was held in Madrid, Spain, in the latter part of 1932. Among the points discussed was a demand of Canada and Mexico that the United States broadcasters give up some of the frequencies which they hold.

The final results of the Conference were

that the broadcasters of the United States refused to agree to relinquish cleared channels to Canada, Mexico, and some Central American countries, and to sign a general treaty.

So this year's Pan-American Radio Conference opened with high hopes at Mexico City on July 10. But when it adjourned on August 10 after a month's bickering it had failed to accomplish any agreement.

The Radio Trust of the United States thought it could go to the Mexico City conference and bulldoze Mexico into signing away all her rights to the air. Although aided by representatives of the Federal Radio Commission as well as their own representatives (many of whom were former Radio Commission members or employees) the Radio Trust failed to force Mexico into any one-sided agreement.

## Not a Word

But most daily newspapers have not printed a word of information concerning the Radio Trust's failure! This is strange when one considers how newspapers are able to ferret out information no matter how closely guarded on international conferences, smutty divorce cases and murder.

In the first international conference, delegates representing corporation-controlled broadcasting stations in the United States were admitted and given a voice in the proceedings. These monopolies have had representation in all subsequent international conferences. The American communications companies, which operate international radio, telephone and telegraph services, are directly represented and have a voice in formulating and changing regulations. This means that Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company have a powerful influence. At all times they are thinking of broadcasting as a business or-

ganized for the sole purpose of yielding fat profits and propaganda power to themselves at the expense of the listening public.

The monopolies interests were well cared for at Mexico City, but not well enough to steal wave lengths from Mexico. The Radio Trust operates through license and authorizations granted by the federal government, but no inkling of that government's employees have been doing at Mexico City has been allowed to reach the public!

Meanwhile the Americans operating stations in Mexico went ahead. And other Americans, discouraged and disgusted at the prospects of obtaining justice from the Federal Radio Commission are making plans to move their stations to Mexico.

But the grip of the chains on American radio can be broken if the American public demands reformation of the radio industry in this country. The Radio Commission has become so hopelessly enmeshed in silly rules and regulations as well as chain radio politics that it seems almost impossible reformation can be achieved with the present radio regulatory body. The Commission, however could be abolished. Then a new setup under men elected, instead of appointed, to office might clean up the mess. As at present constituted the Commission consists of five members, each getting \$10,000 salary yearly with liberal expenses. They are appointed by the President and their appointments must be confirmed by the Senate. They are named for six year terms under the 1927 Radio act, the high law of the air.

The Radio Commission also has a big staff of field workers and lawyers. The

Please turn to page twelve

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# MR. FORD'S DETROIT

From Common Sense Magazine  
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By SELDEN RODMAN

Detroit is a city of extremes. Lavish wealth, abject poverty, bankruptcy and unemployment, industrial tyranny and labor antagonisms at their sharpest—these are the features of the city of Ford. The sketches here presented were drawn from life by an Editor of "Common Sense" on a recent tour of the manufacturing east.

To the good citizen of Detroit, who considers himself a typical American, and who lives, let us say, on Jefferson Avenue half way between the business center of the city and the Roman magnificence of Grosse Point Farms, there are two local problems. Even in a metropolis of close to two million inhabitants, the hundreds of thousands of unemployed (there are 51,611 on the relief rolls) are a potential menace to the public safety. It is true, he reflects, that with the increased demand of the past three months' inflation scare, that number has been reduced about 9,000; but on the other hand he knows plenty of his friends, once fellow office workers, who see no prospects of re-employment and whose 4-year reserve has long been eaten up.

The other problem is the ranks. There are only two in Detroit that amount to anything and their depositors number \$40,000. Both banks closed in February, precipitating the National Bank Holiday, and it is not particularly consoling to know that this happened because the Wall Street barons were trying to get their hands on Citizen Ford (who unfortunately proved to keep his golden eggs in many baskets), or that the R. F. C. has loaned the city enough to make possible a 20 per cent payment on deposits.

Twenty years ago the eager Detroit employers brought literally train-loads of cheap labor from the South. Most of them now wish they were back, because they think there are any more jobs in the home-land, but because they have come to hate a city which gives them neither glory nor employment for the mechanical marvels they have helped to build, and that have brought such quick, world-wide fame to their adopted city. Ten years ago still more drifted in, attracted by the deliberate publicity campaign of high wages and unequalled opportunity. Now, in the last three years, added thousands have multiplied the burden of the distracted Welfare Societies, attracted by the still more unfortunate publicity of Detroit's "humane" distribution of relief.

Today the Welfare Society of Detroit which during the depression (with only 2 per cent of its contributions from private charity) has managed somehow to provide most of the destitute families with \$27.40 a month for food, rent and clothing, has reached the bottom of its final R.F.C. loan. Out Michigan Avenue thousands of unemployed are waiting in the hot sun for a possible job with the Public Works Commission that may last a few weeks. The workers in the Chrysler Body Plant have been given a 10 per cent raise in wages, and are already forgetful of the insecurity behind and ahead of them. The good citizen on Jefferson Avenue is being assured by the papers that the frozen assets in his bank are on the way to flowing again. And the more fortunate members of "the big happy family" on Lakeshore Drive are packing their trunks for summer vacations at Bar Harbor or the Lido.

## Citizen Ford

Visitors to the famous River Rouge plant outside of Detroit are taken to the beautiful administration building, (whose smooth grass lawns bear the discreet sign "PLEASE"), are given cards to sign freeing the company from accident liability, are herded into small buses, and are told that whereas today only 2,500 cars are turned out by 40,000 workers (capacity 8,000: 100,000) everything points to the day when every American citizen can own his own Ford.

After visiting the Trade School where selected Detroit boys are taught thrift by

being given a bonus for saving \$2 a week and are educated in the intricacies of mass production, the visitors enter the first workshop. The initial impression is the variety of noises. There is a continuous humming, an occasional rising crescendo of shrieking files, the muffled rattling of small drills, a far away thump of heavy iron. The visitor is ushered into the long hallway of the Assembly Line.

Small electric cranes on trestles are lifting the bodies, turning them over to receive their steering wheels, while overhead automatic compressed air wrenches hang like huge dentists' drills. One man fastens a speedometer. Another dusts the top of the moving bodies with a cheesecloth rag.

"Is it true that the men only last five years?"

"Some of the men have worked six or seven."

"Do they ever change their jobs?"

"No."

"How do they stand it?"

"Somebody's got to do it."

One visitor steps outside to take a picture of the silver, black-capped chimneys. A guard stops him.

"Why can't I?"

"In the Ford plant nobody asks any questions. A man does what he's told, and that's why everything comes out perfectly in the end."

"What happens if a man collapses?"

"Our substitutes can be called in two minutes."

"Is there any appeal when a foreman fires a worker?"

"There is no appeal."

"Is there any unemployment insurance or old-age pension? Do the employees have a union?"

"There are no pensions. Any man who tried to organize a union would of course be requested to leave."

To the "typical" Detroit on Jefferson Avenue, Ford is a legendary character. Both Henry and Edsel like seclusion and detest noise. They have a 5,000 acre estate, heavily guarded, "where nothing can disturb them." Some guests once spent Christmas on the estate and were driven by sleigh to a remote hut where Santa Claus lived. He gave them all presents neatly tied up with red ribbon. The Ford workers might have appreciated a hundred million dollar model housing development. But who can say that Ford isn't a philanthropist? Did he not build Greenfield Village, transporting English churches and Scotch Settlement Houses, fully furnished with antiques, for all good Detroiters to visit and appreciate at 25c a throw? It's real philanthropy, too, because the 25c barely covers the cost of the buggy rides in priceless and ancient carriages, given to all visitors.

## Diego Rivera's Murals

Between the heavy Baroque pillars of Detroit's heavily endowed Institute of Art, Diego Rivera, the Communist, has painted frescoes depicting the Industrial process. His work glorifies the scientist, the engineer, above all the mechanic. Side by side, he depicts the long queues of workers waiting for their paychecks after the day's mechanized labor, and an ideal machine shop in which a single figure supervises and rules over the machine.

Great has been the storm of criticism, both from art-patrons and self-respecting citizens, of his caricature of the Holy Family, his smug composite portrait of Edison and Ford, his frank portrayal of industrial slavery. Rivera's more outspoken Communism has been sealed in New York's Rockefeller Center, but despite many threats in Detroit his frescoes still remain as a terrible indictment of the very plutocracy that unwittingly summoned them into being. 12,000 workers offered to defend them at one time.

"It is not strange," says the visitor's guide-book, "that coming from a family of liberal and public-spirited background, young Diego should himself be a liberal. He hated the despotic Diaz regime, in the same way that early Americans hated George III. He wanted a democratic re-

public like the United States. He wanted to give the common man an education and a chance, as America did."

The 12,000 workers who massed together last winter must have been very ungrateful. They had "a chance" to stand in many breadlines!

## Briggs Body Organizer

"You want to hear about the Briggs strike? Well, I don't work any more for Briggs, but I was with them for fifteen years before last January as a body trimmer, and I'll tell you why the men walked out."

"The men were getting as low as \$9 every two weeks. Six thousand of us depended on production for the amount of our wages. In the stamping department, men were working overtime to nine hours and getting only \$1.60 for ninety-six pieces. The girls were worse off than we were. For the whole three hundred of them there was only one washroom with six toilets, one basin, no cot, no lockers. One of these girls got nine cents for two weeks' work after the deductions. I had a friend who had his hands mashed out two feet long in a punch press. The company wouldn't provide an ambulance, and when we finally got a police wagon the cops wouldn't take him to the hospital until the workers had collected \$5 for it among themselves."

"Ford owns the Highland Park unit; that's probably why things were so bad. . . The Auto Workers' Union started the strike on January 23rd. They're a communist bunch and they did a good job in the beginning. It was a 100 per cent walk-out. But the men weren't permanently organized and they never could decide to join any organization but their own. We called our organization the American Industrial Union. There was no real discipline and so there was never any assurance that the men would obey their picket-captains. One Italian kept wanting to throw a 'pineapple,' slung by an inner-tube, through one of the factory windows."

"The A. F. of L. collected about \$3,000 for the strikers' families. Most of the men got sore at the Auto Workers' Union because they kept talking about overthrowing the government. We weren't ready for that. . . If you didn't pay your ten cents dues, you were 'betraying the workers.' Be able to discredit the whole thing in the sides, the Briggs Corporation were finally Press by calling us a bunch of Communists."

"After five months the employers got enough men from the city employment agencies and from the Dearborn hotels to continue production. They threatened these men, and the police forced them to work. Besides, the Bank Holiday came just then and we had no money. So you see the result of the whole strike has been a gain to everyone except us strikers. Only the indispensable skilled mechanics got their jobs back. The minimum wage has been raised from 28c to 44c. Every body plant in the country has a list filed of the Briggs strikers. Two thousand of us still have no jobs and we can't get any."

## Organizer of the Employers

"I represent the Detroit Employers' Association." Mr. Chester Culver is speaking. "The Industrial leaders of Detroit are not interested in having their workers organize—under the Industrial Recovery Act or any other law. The Act does not require organization, it only allows it. There's a difference. We here are convinced that industrial freedom is the only path to industrial progress. If you think the worker hasn't got this freedom, I ask you, hasn't he the right to leave any plant where he doesn't like the conditions?"

"How do you feel about compulsory unemployment insurance, Mr. Culver?"

"We employers are not yet convinced that compulsory unemployment insurance would do more good than harm. At present, when we are forced to lower prices, how can we set aside any reserve?"

"The workers in Europe are insured, Mr. Culver."

"Yes, and with a loss in efficiency and profit out of all just proportion."

"But if the men can't organize, how are

sweatshop conditions to be eliminated?"

"I prefer not to justify sweatshop conditions. . . If union men don't cause any trouble or try to precipitate strikes of course we don't mind employing them. . . I would like to say in conclusion that the Employers' Association was organized in 1902 to deal with organized labor. Since then it has been completely successful in maintaining the open shop in Detroit."

## "Happy"

In the Hotel Book-Cadillac a dance is going on. Some time ago, a number of the socially elite banded together and formed the "Mayfair Club." The hotel donated its small ballroom to the members, who in turn sell tickets to their friends. It is the most exclusive affair in Detroit and a man is employed to announce the presence of certain guests over the radio, catering to the social ambitions of the newly wealthy.

Outside the door is a man who is not employed. He is a little drunk and he has just stopped two of the guests who are waiting on the sidewalk for a friend. They are not listening to him very closely, but he tells his story.

"My name is Happy: Happy by name, happy by nature. . . I haven't had a job in six and a half years. Y'see this rag? Well, a man gave me this and he says to me, you take this and earn yourself a nickel polishing cars. . . I've polished a lot of cars but it don't do no good. . . I tell you, after a while, it gets a fellow. . . sometimes it makes you want to break into places and take things. I told a cop the other day I was going to take something out of a restaurant. He says: 'First thing you know, we'll clamp you in jail!'

And I says, 'Go ahead, officer, at least you'll have to feed me in jail.' If we all took things we needed we might get somewhere, but we can't somehow seem to get together. Young feller, I'd like to tell you what I think of these capitalists. . . if this lady wasn't along I would tell you. I tell them down at the Park every night. If you want to hear, just come down to the park any night and ask for Happy. . . they all know me. . . I'll tell you, and when I get started I can put it straight from the shoulder. Well, I can see you want to be going along. . . but you just come down there any time and ask for Happy. . . Happy's my name. . . Happy by name, happy by nature. . ."

## SHYSTER LAWYERS FIND NEW RACKET

Many banks of this country are still closed.

This condition is giving birth to a new form of racket—one of the meanest on record—which opens up this lucrative field to a new profession. Shyster lawyers are now joining the ranks of shyster bankers, shyster bootleggers and shyster labor leaders, as the piratical gentry of the twentieth century.

In Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Mayor Eddie McCloskey, once a prize ring scrapper but now a political battler, has discovered three lawyers who are preying on their clients and violating their trusteeships because of the condition in the state and national field.

The racket developed by these lawyers consists simply of stealing or dissipating estates entrusted to them to administer—and telling their unfortunate clients that the money had been deposited in the closed banks. Nine of ten people, hearing so much from others about closed banks, do not know how to check up on this gentry and put them in the penitentiary.

Such a condition existing in Johnstown, Pa., undoubtedly exists in many other communities that have had a taste of the Mellon-Morgan foreign bond racket which closed thousands of banks during the 12-year reign of Wall Street in the White House. — From Plain Talk Magazine.



# PROPAGANDA MILLS GRIND AGAIN

From Plain Talk Magazine

(By Permission)

By GILES DAVENPORT

The World War gave propaganda its unhappy sophistication. Or, to put it more plainly, until the World War, the word "propaganda" had both innocence and dignity. It lost both overnight.

And now—if we are to believe the press—this bedraggled mistress of conflict, with virtue forever gone, is coming back again to plague us with her sordid favors. Once it illuminated war; now it proposes to make peace no less miserable and confused.

plague us with her sordid favors. Once it illuminated war; now it proposes to make peace no less miserable and confused.

We are told that France has appropriated a large sum to finance lecturers, movies, writers, and other media for the dissemination of facts and ideas into our helpless midst, in order that we may see France in her "true light." Of course, France is not alone in this ambitious program.

A new Germany will soon assault us with arguments against the Versailles Treaty and on behalf of the "Aryan principle"—whatever that is—the acceptance of which will do two things; confuse us and make trouble for everyone concerned.

The three hundred and fifty correspondents who interpret the news of Washington to the nation are being slowly submerged in seas of documentary evidence of the justice of Japan's attitude toward China; and hardly have they caught their breath, when a second wave—this time from China—sweeps over them.

## "Authoritative Bunk"

Every South American conflict is being fought out by "authoritative" but contradictory statements in the American press. Something like forty separate societies located in every part of the country, screech to the high heavens the "crime" of England in India and demand independence for that unhappy land.

Heaven only knows where the money for all this comes from and we certainly cannot be expected to know how much of this propaganda is idealistic in motive and how much of it uncomfortably close to subversion. We can only believe that the list of those demanding the right to make special pleas before the court of American opinion is exactly as long as the roster of nations.

Unhappily we have given them reason to think that the American people can always be sold a new idea; and if that idea has something to do with independence, so much the easier. Our passion for the news and for the doubtful virtues of something we call "justice" has already caused us a lot of trouble. We will be very lucky indeed if we emerge from the new sea of propaganda fog settling about us with nothing worse than a headache from trying to absorb all the complaints of less idealistic nations.

Maybe we are a nation of suckers after all. There seems to be reason to believe so. If we examine this theory closely we will see evidence that others share, this uncomplimentary judgment. I suspect that at this moment, when our already great troubles are being complicated by new propaganda barrages, there are many good Americans who pride themselves in this fact and take consolation in the knowledge that, at least, we are the world's biggest suckers.

And they are probably right; we are the possessors of some psychological flaw, the sight of which is enough to throw ten or fifteen other nations into undignified conniptions designed to impress us in one way or another.

It has taken us many years to learn that all Germans were not "baby-killers," and that Wilhelm II was more of a clumsy politician than a blood-stained rogue. (Only the other day a German journalist informed me in all seriousness that the Kaiser's only weakness was that he had always been a pacifist!)

There was a time when it was heresy worse to doubt that the Central Powers

represented anything less than the Apocalyptic Beast, and, conversely, that the Allied cause lacked at any point the enthusiastic endorsement of the Almighty. And today, when these factors have come to assume a different light, we are still of a mind to re-open these issues.

## A Nation of Forgivers

The same generosity which impelled us to feed our Allies with men and money made it relatively easy for us to do something which they could not do for the late enemy, namely, forgive them. We found, however, that we must continue forgiving—friend as well as enemy.

Such was our great and ridiculous innocence that we completely ignored the possibility that peace might bring as many strange disillusionments as war, and that in the universal decay of politics which followed the world's exhaustion, there was as much danger to the comity of nations as in actual conflict.

Many of our sweetest dreams of a reborn world—that world which was miraculously to emerge from the Versailles Treaty—that world in which the oppressed were to find freedom and all nations a new dignity of brotherhood, were inspired and nurtured and kept alive by more propaganda. And so we dug down into our pockets again and again to finance the New Apocalypse.

During the World War, the American was the only neutral opinion the combatants cared about. Thus we received the bulk of their distinguished attention. Whether this attention arrived in an Allied cruiser or a German submarine, it was colorful and made an excellent show. We were so excited and flattered that it was worth anyone's bet that we would snap at someone's bait sooner or later.

## U. S. Aid in Old World War

Today, the new alliances—actual and prospective—find us in almost identically the same unenviable position; the difference this time is we are asked to help fight the Old World's economic war—a war in which monetary concessions are to be substituted for man-power. And this, too, was inevitable.

The propaganda program of the French, which differs somewhat from that of other nations involved, in that it is more frank in emphasizing our status as the world's goal-post. The representatives of fifty-three nations come to Washington. They are the first wave of the attack preceded and followed by barrages of information and misinformation.

In such matters we are slightly more happy with England than with any other nation, but this may be due to the fact that we suffer noblesse oblige more easily at the hands of relatives than at the hands of relative strangers.

Most serious of all the results which attend these numerous issues emanating from peace and in which propaganda plays so important a part, is what has happened to the press. The press still presumes to supply us with knowledge of the world's affairs. Its function is still to supply us with facts.

The press lacks the handicaps of impermanence and personality which are the weaknesses of the radio, and, until recently, the difference between the editorial attitude and the news itself was easily discernible.

But now—alas!—the editorial pages reflect a confusion almost as great as the news columns in which contradictions pile up in Babelian orgies. More and more the news columns are lapsing into editorial attitudes as a result of futile efforts at clarification.

## Making "News"

There may be some little excuse for this, though it is difficult to find. It must not be forgotten that each country in the world except the United States maintains expensive and efficient propaganda bureau. It is its function not only to supply legitimate news concerning domestic and international affairs, but to "make" news favorable to themselves, which, more and more, has come to assume the pose of being official.

In spite of war it is perhaps too much to expect of these bureaus to produce anything unfavorable to the cause they represent—whether disguised as news or not. Some of the stuff they produce under such circumstances is bound to be news, anyway. But until we have learned that the only safe way in which to accept such "news" is with large and generous doses of salt, there is little hope that its quality will improve.

Our situation at this writing is almost exactly what it was just before we declared war on Germany. Not only the government but the American people are being subjected to tremendous onslaughts of propaganda amounting to bids for favor.

## Communist Lures

The straightforward challenge of a Matsuo, which we rightly understand for exactly what it implies, is endorsed by the conventional reference to "traditional friendship" uttered by a Debuchi, standing in the shade of the Japanese cherry trees on the rim of the Tidal Basin in Washington. The import of both attitudes is identical in political substance and, in a degree, in moral weight, with the demands of the American Jewish Congress that this government declare itself in on Germany's domestic poker game.

American sailors, landing at Russian ports, are welcomed and shown the sights by accredited Bolshevik guides who address them as "Comrades." The propagandists for Communism in the United States, and who undoubtedly outnumber the official and unofficial spokesmen of any other country or doctrine, are by far the most subtle of any the average American must deal with.

What they have to sell only begins with the question of recognition of Soviet Russia. It includes pacifism, birth-control, atheism, socialism, the rights of the proletariat and the minorities the world over, and a score of other 'isms and 'isms peculiar to the philosophy of the world revolution.

They are the most successful of all the propagandists who afflict us if for no other reason than because the door of American liberalism has always yawned wide—and never so wide as when someone is being oppressed. The difficulty where the Communists are concerned lies in deciding who is the oppressed and who the oppressor.

## A Cause of Gratitude

In all this there may be one cause for gratitude, however. These friends and relatives from over the seas may, now that a myriad of new political alliances are reaching the crucial stage in negotiation, cease to criticize our institutions and character. But even this restraint is not unmixed with peril if it causes us to fall asleep.

The nations of Europe and Asia are deeply and inherently suspicious of each other. They believe in the good intentions of no one—not even the United States. Only the other day an undiplomatic commercial representative of Germany allowed himself to say that the American troops—troops, mind you—were led to enlist in the cause of Democracy by motives purely mercenary.

Whatever might be said for the Wilson administrations' reasons for declaring war on Germany, the fact is that nine out of ten American soldiers during that martial episode had no other inspiration for joining up than pure war hysteria—artificially administered, in most cases.

Which brings us to another peculiar element in this problem.

The nationals of England, France, Germany, Mexico, Japan, and even of China, resident in this country, carry the flags of their native lands with them and always held high. Not only that, but they receive—many of them, at least—great quantities of factual data, propaganda and "news" (inside stuff), from their homeland.

All of which is available at all times to be dumped into the laps of unsuspecting Americans, whose worse fault is that they invariably accept it—politely. The result is that no single issue is resolved,

prejudices are heated, lies and truth merge to reappear in a melange that would enchant none but a fiction-writer, and nobody derives a particle good thereby.

Propaganda is not a public institution. It is, invariably, an artificial creation, either in fact or intent. It is the favorite weapon of minorities in the persuasion of majorities—a lesson which Prohibition should have taught every American.

## Advertising Propaganda

The unhappy truth is that the average American to whose daily life propaganda in the form of advertising is as familiar as the air he breathes, is almost as naive in his attitude toward political propaganda from foreign sources as a native of the Congo. The mixture of innocence and idealism responsible for such ignorance is worse than no excuse at all.

The sophisticate may pretend to admire idealism, but it is a safe bet that he actually holds it in contempt. In admiring it he maintains the easy aloofness of a bored society leader envying the Eskimo because the latter isn't obliged, by convention, to attend seven teas a week.

The talkies of Mussolini now appearing throughout the land should be accepted for their amusement value rather than as evidence as to the faults and virtues of Fascism. Such detachment in the direction of objectivity would inevitably increase sanity of viewpoint; and paradoxical as it may seem, Mussolini would probably understand us better and admire us more.

He might even—and this goes for Herr Hitler, as well—indulge in healthful hesitation when tempted to shade the facts somewhat, if he knew that the great American audience would habitually receive his effusions with a snicker.

It can be safely ventured that, from this day henceforth, the "news" as well as the stuff palpably editorial in tone, which reaches our shores from Europe or Asia or South America, the Philippines or the East Indies, will bring us less fretting and confusion and trouble if accepted as an aviator accepts fog—as something which demands the use of special instruments if it is to be safely navigated.

That the United States shall have a hand in determining the new alliances which must emerge from the present world storm is certain, but that part will only enhance our troubles if the numerous and irreconcilable elements of world society continue to believe that we swallow everything fed us.

## PERSPECTIVE

By William Allen Ward

The lady in the fur coat  
Observed the stars as they shined  
On a bitter cold night. . . .  
She smiled gracefully and said: "Stars  
Seem friendly even on a winter night."

On a park bench a jobless man sat  
Shivering . . . he had no overcoat. . . .  
The stars seemed to hang in remote  
Corners of space . . . icy cold!

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# LIFE INSURANCE'S FAILURE

The following is from a letter written to a newspaper financial writer who has been showing the harmful effects on business arising from the frozen condition of banks which have failed to re-open or to release deposits. Since the letter was written some states have relaxed and some insurance companies have withdrawn some of the stringent regulations against loans on policies.

Dear Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

It was interesting to note your remarks in today's paper concerning the five billions of bank deposits which continue to be tied up in banks which have not yet reopened. Of course you are correct that the freezing of so much credit cannot fail to have a retarding effect on the revival of business.

Have you given any consideration to the fact that the life insurance companies of the country are practically one hundred per cent closed so far as withdrawal of funds is concerned; that thus more than FIFTEEN billions of what are nothing more than bank deposits are frozen? Of course those life-insurance banks continue to function as deposit-receivers—yes, they even sometimes to solicit deposits, and to pay high rewards to the men who are successful in the solicitation.

When the ripened history of this financial panic is written, the story of this performance by the life insurance companies will have a very prominent, even though an unenviable, place. Even now the performance is seen as one unequalled for outrageous disregard of the right of contract—disregard by the managers of a business which has for many years kept its inner workings from the public eye.

Is it your opinion that FIFTEEN billions of money frozen in life insurance banks is not so serious a condition as a mere five billions in ordinary banks?

## The Ponzi System

It is surely interesting to note that the very security on which the buyer was GUARANTEED—both by the concern and by the salesman—that he could obtain his cash immediately on demand in a final emergency, when everything else should have failed, is today the one security which he cannot sell at all. The highly artificial market maintained by these concerns for the past three years for the purpose of making the article look good to new and unwary buyers has been closed, and does not dare to reopen. The Ponzi system, oft and repeatedly tried in many guises, always seems finally to break down—doesn't it?

Mr. Frank Vanderlip wrote recently a series of articles dealing with the problem of investment of the savings of the average man for safety and income. After stating the qualifications of what he considers to be a good investment for that average man, Mr. Vanderlip finished by saying, "The only thing it does not guarantee is the return of the principal at any time. ANY INVESTMENT WHICH OFFERS SUCH A GUARANTEE IS A FAKE."

We all know Mr. Vanderlip was right in that statement. The thing of interest here is that the life insurance companies and their officious, super-service-able agents gave such a guarantee in their policies. It now develops that the life insurance policy as an investment qualifies under Mr. Vanderlip's classification.

## Actuaries at Sea

The national banking moratorium and the life insurance moratorium were practically concurrent. But the history of the two tie-ups is very different. The bankers found what seems to be a reasonable and a successful method for getting out of their difficulties, caused by the fact that so many banks were staggering to eventual receiverships; but the life insurance executives and their actuaries seem to be all at sea as to how they are to lift their moratorium.

True, there is some excuse for the bewilderment of these executives and actuaries, inasmuch as the life insurance situation on March 6, 1933, was a far worse matter than the banking situation on that

date. For the banking condition on March 6 last to have been as bad as the life insurance condition, it would have been necessary:

- 1 That in the past three and one-half years no bank, no matter how bad its condition, had been allowed to close;
- 2 That on March 6 last all the thousands of weak and unsound banks which did close in the past three years were open;
- 3 That during those three years all banks had been allowed to make appearances of solvency, by the publication of statements based on fictitious values;
- 4 That during those three years there had been practically no house cleaning by any bank in an effort to prepare for the worst;
- 5 That banks in the final stages of dissolution had been receiving help such as R. F. C. loans—not to avoid dissolution, but merely to defer the date thereof;
- 6 That all banks had been managed for three years on the mistaken theory that the depression was only a temporary matter, and that at any time the turn would come and all the depreciated assets would go back to better values than ever.

Had all banks continued from October 1929 to date on such a system, the condition of the banking business as a whole on March 4, 1933, would have been far worse than it was. Instead of a reopening of many banks within a few weeks, on a sound basis, we would have been lucky to see a reopening of fifty per cent.

## Basically Unsound

It is because the basically unsound life insurance banking concerns have been allowed—yes, even encouraged—to remain open on the above false bases during the past three years that the present condition of life insurance as a whole is so very bad. The extreme seriousness of the situation with far more than a numerical majority of companies is one of the principal reasons why no executive, actuary, or insurance commissioner has yet been able to suggest a solution which offers any hope of success equal to the success with which the banking moratorium was lifted.

It is pretty well understood in life insurance circles that the banking moratorium arrived just in time to save dozens, if not hundreds, of life insurance receiverships. Had there been no nation-wide banking moratorium the life insurance companies would never have been able to put over their moratorium. The banking tie-up put into the public such a feeling of awe that it was ready to agree to anything in the hope that the whole capitalistic structure might not disappear. In the general anxiety of those critical days the life insurance moratorium was accepted almost as a matter of course; and without much protest.

But of the two it will be shown by the developments of the future that the life insurance moratorium was much more necessary than that of the banking business, necessary though the latter was. Had the life insurance moratorium not come when it did, numerous receiverships of companies would have been almost daily occurrences; the actual facts as to the hollow shells developed and allowed to develop by uneconomic and short-sighted management in the life insurance field would have become public, and the consequences would have been terrific on even the best of the companies. It is for that reason that you see companies today, themselves sound, standing by in agreement on a moratorium which they do not need and which is daily wrecking the organization it has taken them years to build.

After a month of bewilderment on the part of the leaders it is becoming plain that the general moratorium on cash and loan values is not the proper solution. It has not been even the proper temporary solution. These companies do not seem to be able to think of another step which will not shake down the entire structure.

## No Improvement

The condition of the many weak companies has not improved in the weeks of moratorium. It has, in fact, deteriorated further, where possible to do so. When the assembled company representatives begin to discuss the lifting of the moratorium, literal pandemonium breaks loose. A complete lifting would at once expose to actions for receivership the companies weak on March 6. If such companies could not on March 6 keep up with the demand for loans and surrender values, how could they be expected to keep up with the huge accumulation of such requests piled up, unfilled, in the past month? Any lifting of the moratorium on those companies still containing elements of strength would only call more particular attention to the condition of those not allowed to open.

Further, in lifting the moratorium on the sounder companies there would be included some in the list of openers which were barely able to qualify; sixty days more of slow general business would close those weak ones again, and public confidence in all companies allowed to reopen would be destroyed. Within a very short time the continuation of any company as a going concern would be seriously threatened.

## May Demand Rights

The only alternative thus far discussed is that the moratorium be allowed to stay on indefinitely. There are, however, two very serious dangers in such a procedure. First, there is the danger that some exasperated policyholder, angry at the do-nothing delay which is not finding a solution, will sue for his money under the terms of his contract, and the courts will decide that the entire list of moratorium restrictions, proclamations of insurance commissioners, and new laws are unconstitutional—and then the fish will indeed be in the fire. Second, there is the slow but certain danger which the companies can see waxing greater every day—the danger arising from disastrously diminishing income, cash income.

To appreciate fully the problem of decreasing cash income there must be kept clearly in mind the fact that it has been only by reason of their ability to keep cash income up to a figure greater than cash outgo for the past three years that these companies have been able to stay open this long under appearances of solvency. True, they have told the public, in their raucous boasting, that they were open and doing business when other banks were failing, open because they owned and controlled the best, if not the only capable, investment brains in the country. But those who knew these investment geniuses knew also that they were no better investors than any other banking business could show—if even as good.

## Less Cash Income

No; the prop which has held these companies up for three years is the continuing cash income. Let us just consider what is happening to that cash income while this moratorium is on. While the bellwethers hesitate on the brink:

- (a) The income from first premiums has fallen off to nearly zero; agents are not bringing home the bacon (as they so cleverly describe the writing of new policies);
- (b) Men who are in only a year or two on the high-premium banking type forms of policy, and who as yet have no cash equity, are lapsing. Such men do not want to go on and put money into a frozen bank, unless they are in such bad health that they cannot get new insurance on low-rate non-banking forms of policy.
- (c) Men who are in long enough to have an equity, but who have previously borrowed it, are lapsing, glad that they withdrew their money before the bank froze up; unless of course they are in such bad health that they cannot secure new insurance on low-rate non-banking forms;
- (d) Men who are in long enough to have an equity, but who have not previously borrowed it and who cannot now secure their equity, are taking paid-up insurance, or extended insurance, or are making loans to pay their premiums. (Such loans are very generously permitted!) Of course such men produce no cash income for the companies;
- (e) The normal income from interest, dividends, and rents has fallen off very seriously; in fact, it has been falling off seriously since long before the moratorium. But the rate of decrease is faster since the moratorium; it seems to have become fashionable with many to declare moratoria of their own.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

**Get the TRUTH  
Subscribe NOW  
For The  
Midwest Free Press**

## SAVE A CONGRESSMAN! AN APPEAL FOR RELIEF FOR POOR WRETCHES

From Common Sense Magazine

(By Permission)

This non-partisan plea is addressed to every man and woman in America who can read and write and is unwilling to let helpless Legislators perish for want of a few essentials.

Though no sane person would start for the Arctic without matches and a hot-water bottle, hundreds of flabby, middle-aged men rush blindly into fever-ridden District of Columbia. The vast majority have not even a compass. Few survive. Totally unprepared, these pathetic misfits huddle together in noisy swarms and eke out a wretched existence, preyed on by social parasites and economic monsters. Some live for years secreted in dank cloakrooms and mouldy corridors. All about them looms the terror of the unknown.

Can nothing be done to succor these men—most of whom are married? Granted that they should be sent home in wheel chairs as rapidly as possible and replaced

by experts decently equipped, no more appalling task of reconstruction ever has confronted civilization. These men are in frightful condition. It will take years to bring them back. Weakened by disease and long exposure, many have gone stark mad, while others have sunk to the level of dumb beasts.

The voters started many of them on their way to home and recovery last November, but that was only a beginning.

Imagine yourself caught in the dense jungle, stung by clouds of lobbyists, tripping over a tariff barrier and plunging headlong into a bottomless deficit while hapless companions try to reach you by lowering income taxes!

Though many of these wretches are beyond human aid, others can be brought back and fitted for civilization. Until this is accomplished they need all the help we can give them.

Don't wait—Save a Congressman today.  
BILL SMITH.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



## FEARS FAMINE FROM PRESENT FARM SCHEME

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Iowa  
Member of U. F. F. A.  
Esseau sold his birthright for a morsel of meat. Though he sought it with tears, he had lost it forever.

Brother farmers, are we not today in about the same position as Esseau? Are you going to sell your birthright for a little bribe of a few dollars? Stop, Look and Listen, have you not the same old deal offered you again in a new dress and a new face? You turned the Farm Board plan down under Hoover. Now you have the same old Farm Board plan offered you as a New Deal. It is the Old Deal with a new face.

The Farm Board plan was to plow up one-third of the cotton, the same as now. Cut the acreage of wheat, same as asked of you now. Kill every tenth cow, the plan now is to sell one million piggy sows to cut production. The taxpayer will pay you a premium. You know the packers dock the farmer 40 pounds per head on piggy sows and buy them at a lower price. That is why the taxpayer has to pay a premium to the farmer to cut production.

It is virtually the same old Farm Board program being put over by the same old gang with a new face and a little "tip" money from the taxpayers pocket to fool the farmer. Why not give the farmer cost of production so he can pay a decent and living wage to his help and feed the hungry and starving? We will have no surplus to destroy if the naked are clothed and the hungry fed.

### A Coming War?

Think of a country building battleships costing millions and getting ready for war and cutting its food down to famine supply. Other countries are building up their food surplus as a preparedness for war. Our country while preparing for war is trying to destroy our food surplus. With millions of our people not having enough to eat today, are we not ignorant to pursue such a course? Be not deceived, God is not mocked. As a man soweth, he shall reap. If he soweth to the whirlwind he will reap of the wind.

Farmers, you never needed to organize as much as you do today. If you want to get any good from the present line up Organize, Organize, Organize, and outlaw the dummy Farm Organizations. JOIN THE U. F. F. A.

## Farm Relief Asked For The Hired Man

Dear Editor:

How about the hired man getting some farm relief—or at any rate some kind of relief?

The hired man goes out at 4 in the morning and gets back to his family at 7 or 8 at night—if he has a family.

I wish Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins would give this problem a little attention. They will need help this winter because they will have little or no money with which to buy the necessities of life.

T. K.,  
Peoria, Ill.

### BANKS AND FARMERS

There are 738 banks in Iowa in receivership or operating under some form of restriction, according to D. W. Bates, state superintendent of banking. These banks hold nearly 36 million dollars in farm first mortgages. The federal Farm Credit Administration is undertaking a campaign to refund these.

### DAIRY HEIFERS

Blanket the dairy heifer for a month or two before she is shown, suggests Dwight L. Espe of Iowa State College. A cheap blanket which will serve very well may be made from gunny sacks.

JOIN NOW



**UNITED FARM  
FEDERATION of AMERICA**  
A SINGLE UNIT FARM PLAN ORGANIZATION

ACT TODAY

L. A. Loos, Pres.  
Hedrick, Ia.

## COWS WILL EAT FARMER'S ENEMY

Chinch Bugs Apparently  
Do No Harm When Cows  
Consume Them

"Will my cattle eat the silage if I make it from corn that is badly infested with chinch bugs?"

This question is being put daily to entomologists of Iowa State College. Their answer is that, according to reports from the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, the chinch bugs may reduce the nutritive value of the silage, but the presence of the bugs will not prevent the cattle from eating it and the bugs apparently will do the cattle no harm.

Chinch bug infestations, such as Iowa has this year, have never occurred in the state since silos came into use so no information has been gathered here regarding the effect of the bugs on the silage.

In some of the Illinois tests, they report that the corn was so heavily infested with chinch bugs that a man could stay in the silo when filling not over a half hour because of the odor. Despite this, the cattle ate the silage readily, without apparent harm.

Another question farmers are raising in the chinch bug-infested areas is whether they should avoid sowing small grains because of the danger of helping build up the bug population. The entomologists advise farmers to continue their usual farming operations in this respect.

On some farms of the badly infested areas this year where there was no small grain, the bugs went into the corn just so much earlier instead of stopping a while in the small grain. The result was heavier damage to the corn.

The best means known of preventing increase in the chinch bug population is to burn fence rows and certain field areas this fall. Demonstrations in burning are now being arranged.

### DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS

Dairy cattle, Belgian horses, poultry and waterfowl from all parts of the United States will be exhibited at the twenty-fourth annual Dairy Cattle Congress, National Belgian Horse Show and Allied Exhibits to be held at Waterloo, Iowa, Oct. 2 to 8. The Dairy Cattle Congress will be the only exposition of national scope featuring production dairying held in America this year.

### 'Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.  
Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.  
Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

## The Farmers' Cause

Oh, people of this mighty land,  
Whose minds are dull and weak,  
Cast aside your former thoughts,  
And hear our farmers speak!

Don't be afraid of what they say,  
But use your sense of learning;  
Then if you do your share to help,  
You'll get the goods you're earning!

By Robert DeGraff,  
Iowa City, Iowa

## A Good Trench Silo



This picture, taken on a northwestern Iowa farm, shows the filling of a trench silo which many farmers use in years when large amounts of forage are available. Silage is much more valuable than dry roughage. Agricultural engineers recommend that trench silos be 12 feet wide at the top, eight feet wide at the bottom and, under ordinary conditions, eight feet deep. They can be as long as necessary.

### FARM STYLE SHOW

ATLANTA, Ga.—Attired in chic little suits and pretty little dresses, made of sugar sacks, and other sheeting and cotton materials, seventy-five women and girls displayed the possibilities of cotton to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace here recently. Many wore dresses which cost

them only three cents to make. Others wore suits made of feed and fertilizer sacks costing from 30 to 75 cents.

### OATS GOING UP

Old oats may be worth considerable money for seed next spring because of the poor quality of the 1933 crop.

## FARM WOMEN AID IN MAKING CASH

"Farm women have made a valiant effort to maintain a desirable standard of living for their families, in spite of the difficulty of conditions during the last 10 years," says Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension work, United States Department of Agriculture. "The small income from the sale of a farm woman's garden vegetables, or her eggs or poultry, or butter and other dairy products, or even her own baking, has, in some cases, been the only cash coming into a farm home."

"Because single sales were for small amounts, this income was formerly looked on as 'pin money' in comparison with the expected yield from the major farm crops or livestock. At present, by means of it, the woman on the farm is at times keeping the whole family ship afloat. For example, I know a farm woman's market in Maryland, where 76 of the women have paid farm taxes from their sales. Their gardens and poultry and canned goods have provided the family with good food, too, and many of them bartered what they had or what they could do, for what they lacked, either goods or services."

"The viewpoint and outlook of farm women in many counties has been persistently optimistic and constructive. They have not only helped to feed their families, but they have also cared for their households as usual, made and made over much clothing, and revived many home industries to save money. They make cheese and soap, do dry cleaning, help at butchering time, can and cure meats, can and dry vegetables and fruits."

### CHINCH BUG BARRIER

Where farmers built barriers around their cornfields in chinch bug area this year, they usually lost not over a row or two of corn. If barriers were not used, the damage usually extended much farther into the field.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

# FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The **U. F. F. A.**

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

**JOIN NOW!**

**UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA**

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.  
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.  
Secretary



# RADIO MONOPOLY

(Continued from page seven)  
government has been liberal in donations to the Commission. And the Commission has been liberal in spending. The donations are made with the chains having no licenses, no fees to pay such as are usual in other businesses which require government supervision.

## Expensive Supervision

In addition to the government largess allowed the Commission, the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce also gets plenty. Or did until last year when the Radio Division had its claws clipped. For the 1932 fiscal year the Commission's appropriation was \$454,197 and the Radio Division's appropriation was \$490,000. Thus the government in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932 spent almost a million dollars "regulating," investigating, ruining independent stations and going through other acrobatics for the Radio Trust. The trust didn't pay a nickel of this money. It's quite a racket when you can not only get a government commission to block off independent competition but also have the government pay the bill for stifling this competition.

For the fiscal year ending last June 30, the Radio boys got appropriations of only \$790,587. For the current fiscal year they will have to worry along with a mere \$640,000 taken from the people's taxes.

Thus in three years the federal government will have expended almost two and one-half million dollars so the American people can listen to inane sales talks, inferior jokes and have independent radio stations denied the right of free speech.

The Commission has almost arbitrary powers. A station owner whose investment may easily run over \$100,000, may have his station silenced and his investment ruined because the Commission does not renew his license. The Commission usually gives as an excuse for this high-handed action that operation of the station is "against public interest." But its interpretations of what is "against the public interest" are as varied as they are ludicrous. One station can "get away with murder," while another is shut down for a flimsy excuse.

It is strange how many ex-Commissioners and other employees of the Commission

gravitate toward employment by the radio powers after leaving the Commission.

The six-year term for Radio Commissioners means they are beyond all other power in the United States. For instance if President Roosevelt believed the present personnel of the Commission, was inadequate, inefficient, "against the public interest," or worse, he could do little to correct what he might think were terrible evils in the Radio Commission.

## Trust's Millions

The Radio Trust knows how to get money. Last year was a difficult business year. Millions were not so easy to get as they were before 1929. But gross receipts of American radio stations were \$77,758,048.79. Quite a sum when one also realizes it gave those who made most of the money a powerful force for propaganda in this free country of ours.

NBC took a slice of \$25,895,959.34 and Columbia Broadcasting System obtained \$11,621,424.31. Two regional networks also took considerable, the Don Lee Company on the Pacific coast grossing \$999,832.79 and the Shepard Broadcasting Company (Yankee network) a mere \$779,529.94. If the chains made that much in a bad business year, imagine their profits when business is good.

Yes, it pays to have a good monopoly in the United States.

It is difficult for the national advertisers to get away from the chains or to get away from paying them huge sums. This is clear when considering that radio facilities of the country are measured by the Federal Radio Commission on the basis of 400 units. Of this number of units, the National Broadcasting Company has 183.99 and the Columbia Broadcasting Company 108.02, according to the Commission's own figures. Other observers may place the chain control on a higher ratio. But even this figure gives the two big chains almost three-fourths of the country's radio facilities.

## Abuse of Power

Now let us see how the chains abuse their great power. As one example let us take the remarks of E. H. Harris, well known newspaper publisher, and chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association radio committee. The follow-

ing is from Mr. Harris' speech last June before the National Editorial Association:

"You will recall that in the last campaign Senator Glass spoke on the banking situation over one of the large chains.

"It is reported that Ogden Mills, then Secretary of the Treasury, brought sufficient pressure to bear on the officials of the broadcasting company to cause them to cancel the broadcast time of the client immediately following Senator Glass, in order that the Secretary might take the Senator's audience and offer a rebuttal to his argument. The broadcasting officials, of course, knew that it would be unwise to refuse Secretary Mills' request after they had permitted Senator Glass to present one side of the subject. It must be kept in mind, however, that the broadcasters were not compelled to grant time to the Secretary, because it was entirely optional with the broadcasting chain officials as to who would and who would not be allowed to talk.

"The broadcasting company officials would have been entirely within their rights if they had politely informed either of the gentlemen with whose views or policies they did not agree that the program time was sold, that they were very sorry, and that they could not change the contract with other clients. From a legal standpoint no appeal could have been taken. The broadcasting company was the sole judge as to what constituted the operation of the station in the 'public interest, convenience, and necessity.'

"Let us consider another hypothetical case. Suppose, for instance, that one of the large chains was favorably inclined to some particular religious denomination and favored that church by refusing to sell equally as much time to some other denomination, no appeal could be taken from its action, so long as there was no decisive proof that the channel was not used in the 'public interest, convenience and necessity,' which would be quite difficult to prove in court.

"Yet the constitution guarantees not only free speech and freedom of the press, but also grants every citizen the right to freedom of worship.

"Under our constitution, Congress cannot make laws nor delegate authority to

the Federal Radio Commission which will abridge the right of free speech by placing a censorship on the radio broadcasts originating at home, or those that are possible through the purchase of time from our American chains by foreign propagandists.

"But it is becoming apparent that Congress, through the Federal Radio Commission in the granting of a monopoly to private interests over which the government has little or no control, has unwittingly endangered the right to free speech over the radio."

## A Nice Gift

Mr. Harris further stated that the government has given as a gift most of the radio channels to the two big chains, and adds:

"The Federal Radio Commission has further protected that gift by creating a monopoly so that the gift cannot be used by any other agency. In addition to this gift to private interests, a part of the cost of governmental supervision of radio broadcasting is borne by the government in the form of a subsidy to broadcasters, and you will find in the 1934 Federal budget an item of over \$600,000 coming out of the public treasury for the supervision of radio broadcasting in the United States. This item has been slightly reduced from the figure of preceding years."

Mr. Harris' indictment is true despite the fact that the Constitution does not give the government or Congress the power to abridge free speech or to allow a huge monopoly such as the Radio Trust has constructed. Nor have property owners or the states given rights to Congress or the federal government to make free gifts of radio power to the Trust. Each cleared channel of the Radio Trust is a monopoly being misused and abused for money gain. The chain can deny an audience to any speaker.

The only recourse is an appeal to the Federal Radio Commission, and the Commission is very polite to the chains.

How did the Trust go about obtaining the advantageous position? Well, according to its version, it went about the job legally, but that is extremely doubtful.

(Continued next week)

# LETTERS FROM READERS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

## "SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN"

Dear Editor:  
Not long ago the Free Press had an article about every fifth child in the United States suffering from lack of food, medical care or some other trouble due to the depression.

What would Christ, the lover of children, say if He were with us in the flesh as He was during His life in Galilee? What would He tell our leaders who are on the point of spending millions upon millions for new warships while children are hungry and living in slums? What would He tell the farmers who are destroying cotton while millions of children are half naked?

Why do American women not become exceedingly busy in caring

for hungry and naked children? The children are helpless. Who will protect them?

A Steady Reader,  
Waterloo, Iowa

## PROFITEERS DANCE WHILE FARMERS GET SHOT AND CLOUTED

Dear Editor:  
Enclosed my renewal to your paper.

I dislike very much to miss an issue of your paper as it is our best.

The milk war is on in New York and shooting and clouting heads while the merry dance of the profiteers goes on unheeded.

I hope you and Norman Baker will continue to scorch their slimy hides until all are exposed.

Lift up the stones of entrenched capitalism and watch the worms of greed scurry to cover.

Wishing you and Mr. Baker all success, I am

Roy N. Hyatt, D.C.  
Philmont, N. Y.

## HE'S DISCOURAGED

Dear Editor:

The greatest, best and most refined enemy that the present civilization ever had is truth. Civilization does not want to hear it spoken or see it; nor does it want to even know it, so you see in that respect civilization is deaf,

dumb, blind and senseless.

The truth is not in it, and if truth and honesty ever do enter into this system, the whole thing will go hay-wire.

But keep on telling the truth in the Free Press for it does do a lot of good.

Just Frank,  
Moline, Ill.

## DOESN'T LIKE LAWYERS

Dear Editor:  
It is interesting to read articles about lawyers in the Free Press print and which do not appear in other papers for the papers seem afraid to incur the lawyer's wrath. We certainly should honor the lawyers who really do good work, but there are many of them which should be barred from practice.

We are victims of lawyers. Many of them are non-progressive, willing to follow the pernicious "laissez-faire" policy, and seek to benefit generally (in parlance of the day, to "get theirs") at the expense of the people, "binding" burdens grievous to be born" on any shoulders but their own; even as in Christ's time, whom today they would seek to railroad, or deport, or jail, as an undesirable and dangerous Red, a man who, seeing the multitudes as sheep without their shepherd, had compassion.

How communistic of him, wasn't it? when he might with the

Please turn to page fifteen

## A GIPSY I WOULD BE

I would I were a gipsy free  
Bandana on my head,  
A spangled dress of colors gay  
Gold, silver, orange and red!

My feet all shod in slippers trim,  
Bejeweled buckles fair,  
I dance and prance my way along  
And pipe a gipsy air.

I'd venture forth with spirit bold  
O'er mountain, lake or lea,  
No sook or cranny I would miss  
In air on land or sea.

The great wide world my fortress hold,  
No prison walls for me.  
I would I were a gipsy lass  
So blythe so gay and free!

Betty Jo Boleyn Potter,  
(All rights reserved)  
Illinois City, Ill.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



## FAT IS THE ENEMY OF BEAUTY FOR WOMEN BUT IT IS EASY TO AVOID

By DR. J. A. FELTON

The average woman, in personal appearance, is at her best between the ages of 16 and 20. Most of them are at their best in physical fitness between these ages.

Then the beautiful, trim, active girl of 20 gets married, and within a few short years her weight has increased 20 pounds or more, lines begin to appear in her face, aches and pains begin to irritate her body, and by the time she is 40 she is an old woman, and appears almost like a feather-bed with a string around the middle.

It is unnatural for woman to degenerate in this rapid manner. It is due to the faulty care she takes of her body. She does not know the first lesson of living existence, and simply follows the course pursued by women in general. This is the course that carries them down to degeneration, decay, and early death.

The one big factor that makes any woman look middle aged is fat. Some women never seem to grow older, and we notice that they are the ones who keep their slender, youthful figures. They keep their youthful vim, vigor, and vitality.

Fat is the foe of beauty, the hallmark of middle age, the instrument of early decay. Fat is the result of excessive eating, of eating wrong food, of lack of exercise, and failure to observe other rules of health.

It is easy to remove this unsightly and degenerative fat. The best and safest remedy is a diet of raw fruits and raw vegetables, eaten without seasoning of any kind, and nothing to drink but water. The water must be pure rain water or distilled water.

Follow this course a few months and watch the degenerative fat disappear. Also, observe the improvement in your health. The skin will grow clear and pink, the eyes will brighten and glitter, the foul breath will sweeten, the step will become elastic and springy.

If you want to rejuvenate your body, get out in the fresh air, take plenty of exercise, drink nothing but pure rain water or distilled water, eat only raw fruits and raw vegetables without seasoning, go to bed early and get all the sleep you can, and in a few months you will be delighted with your physical and mental improvement. For what improves the physical also improves the mental.

Speaking of sleep reminds us of the fallacy usually taught, that a person should sleep so much and no more. For instance that eight-hours sleep is sufficient for an adult, and that more is harmful.

As taught in Advanced Orthopathy, the great repair work of the body can occur only during the hours of slumber. That is what sleep is for; it is to give the body an opportunity to repair the wear and tear resulting from physical and mental activity.

No person should be required to arouse from his slumber by the signal of an alarm clock. Every person should be allowed to sleep until he awakens of his own accord. For the wear and tear of the body, suffered from the activity of the previous day, is not fully repaired until the person awakens of his own accord.

It is the body's need of repair that causes sleep to come upon us. It is a signal that the repair work has been completed when we awaken of our own accord.

The person who labors diligently all day, goes to bed at night utterly exhausted, quickly falls asleep, and sleeps like a log. Then it is that the machinery of the body is busy performing its repair work, and putting the body in shape for further service. The repair work is not completed until the person awakens of his own accord, and he should not be aroused before that time.

The silly medical world entirely disregards the natural needs of the body. Eat regularly, three times a day, whether you are

hungry or not. And yet, hunger is the only rule to be followed in eating, no person should ever eat when not hungry. The very best food, eaten when a person is not hungry, is a poison to the body.

Then you should drink eight or ten glasses of water each day, whether you are thirsty or not. Why? To cleanse the body and flush the kidneys says the stupid medical world. But cats and dogs and horses and cows never do this, and they have fairly good health—better health than humans have.

Water drunk when a person is not thirsty, simply means extra work for the kidneys, in filtering the surplus water from the blood passing it off through the bladder. This extra work does the kidneys no good, and this extra water does the body no good.

Try giving your body a chance to perform its own work, and listen less to the teaching of a profession whose members head the list in poor health and early death. Do not follow the teaching of a profession whose members suffer just as much as do their patients, and from the same ailments, and whose average life-span is just as short, and even shorter.—From How To Live Magazine.

## MEDICAL BLUNDER TOLD BY MOTHER

From Health Culture Magazine

We have before us a letter of inquiry from a mother who asks our opinion on a case of diphtheria, the patient referred to being her late son, aged twelve years and seven months. Here are the bald facts of the case:—

First Day—Home from school, not feeling at all well. Did not want any food.

Second Day — Glands of neck began to swell with every appearance of mumps. No food.

Third Day — Appearance of small yellow spots at back of throat. Dose of castor oil. Orange juice and water to drink; throat poulticed. No food.

Fourth Day — Liquid paraffin, orange juice and water to drink. No food.

Fifth Day — Liquid paraffin, orange juice and water to drink. Still no food.

Sixth Day — Commenced bleeding at nose and spitting small clots of blood. At this point, circumstances under which we live compelled me to seek medical advice. Doctor took swab of throat, left medicine and gargle, and advised nourishing food such as beef tea, Bovril, or hot milk to be taken in small quantities every hour. Medicine every four hours.

Seventh Day — Doctor called at noon and diagnosed complaint as diphtheria; injected serum, after which boy stated: "I feel dead." Up to this period he had seemed quite bright.

Eighth Day — Enema. Small quantities of food, and medicine according to doctor's orders.

Ninth Day — Engaged qualified nurse to attend patient. Enema and similar treatment to that of the previous day.

Tenth Day — Patient seemed much brighter. On arrival doctor again injected serum (three tubes to the syringe) and patient at once began to feel poorly again (injection about noon). Doctor called again at night and stated that the boy was going on nicely. Ten minutes after the doctor had left, the nurse, having noticed a great change in her charge, called for the parents to come upstairs and they arrived just in time to see him die.

At the ages of five and ten the boy was given thorough examinations by a physician and declared to be 100 per cent healthy.

It is no easy matter to write calmly and soberly after reading Please turn to page fourteen



### GALL STONES

For suspected gall stones the first thing is relief for constipation, which is by vegetable diet and warm water enemas. This treatment is also curative; an operation will rarely be required if the case is so managed. Boiled rice is also an important item in the curative diet, a bowl of it eaten three times a day acts almost as an antidote, it may be slightly salted or sweetened, and used in connection with vegetables, and a moderate amount of fresh fruit, ing his body.

### PYORRHEA

Pyorrhea will cease when men and women eat more apples, oranges and grapes and less white-flour concoctions, white potatoes and pork. Meantime all the tooth pastes and creams afford no help except to the pockets of their

makers.

### RICKETS

Rickets in children can be prevented or cured easily and inexpensively. There are several methods. They include the use of irradiated milk, yeast milk, cod liver oil, and exposure of the child's skin to irradiation with lamps or sunlight.

Exposure of the child's skin to lamps is of great service when this method of treatment is available. But this is too much expense for the masses, and the lamps also are very delicate and complicated. Irradiated yeast which is very helpful to conquering rickets, has a very displeasing taste which may be objected to by young infants. For expectant and nursing mothers it has a fine source of vitamin D.

In large cities the best method

to use is irradiated milk by means of carbon arc lamps. The exposure of milk to these lamps costs only one-twenty-fifth of a cent to a quart of milk, and the exposure of the milk to these rays is only for a fraction of a minute. If this irradiated milk is not available, irradiated milk powder can be used with satisfaction.

Where there is not available irradiated milk or yeast, cod liver oil can be used.

### WHY BE SICK?

### WHY GROW OLD?

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**Baker Institute...** No. 332

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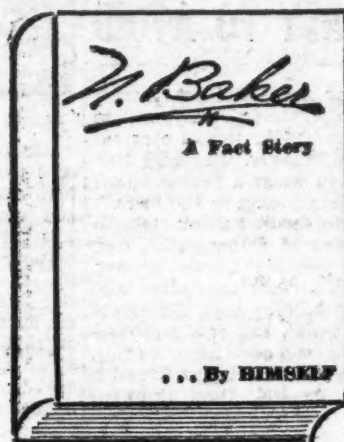
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## MEDICAL BLUNDER TOLD BY MOTHER

(Continued from page thirteen)  
this unvarnished account of medical ineptitude, and it is scarcely necessary for us to give an opinion on the case, for it tells its own tragic story.

The lad was evidently going along quite well until the sixth day. Then the doctor was called in and advised "nourishing food" such as beef tea, Bovril or hot milk, to be taken in small quantities every hour. That was the first mistake to be made, for such articles of "food" were the very worst things that could have been given under the circumstances. In our opinion, absolutely no food whatever should have been given while the acute symptoms of the trouble were in evidence. The biggest blunder of all was to administer serum (supposedly antitoxin), the immediate effect of which was to make the patient "feel dead." What can be said in view of what transpired on the tenth day? To call it another piece of medical blunders is to put it far too mildly. What a wealth of light is thrown upon medical incompetency as we read that the doctor called again and stated "The boy was going on nicely." Ten minutes later the youthful patient died! Truly, what crimes are wrought in the sacred name of "medical science."

No amount of recrimination will bring the lad back to life or ease the grief of the sorrowing parents. All we can say is that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark" when such palpable blunders can be made with impunity and the mistakes buried.

When an individual chooses to pass over while under the care of, say, a herbalist, it is more than likely that the "law" steps in, and the harmless and well-meaning practitioner runs a grave risk of being convicted of manslaughter. All forsooth, because he is not "on the register," and therefore not licensed by the State to use all kinds of poison, ostensibly to make sick people well, but which unfortunately ends, as in the case above recorded, in passing sentence of death upon unsuspecting human beings.

### NRA AND BIG BUSINESS

Openly approving working of the National Industrial Recovery Act, much of big business is trying to nullify the law. The purpose of the bill to raise prices and wages as well as to give more employment is being opposed. And, sorry fact, many small business men, unseeing that it will mean greater benefits to them are helping their big business bosses to cripple plans of the President.

The big business man welcomes the chance for trusts and combinations, but through the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Chamber of Commerce he has fought the labor safeguarding provisions and the licensing provisions which are the "teeth" of the bill.

It is the fear of big business that may kill the bill. But that fear is reassuring to organized labor, which sees a "labor charter" in the guarantee of the right to organize and bargain collectively. It hopes for great things from the licensing provision, which may compel businesses to live up to agreements for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. Donald Richberg, long a liberal labor leader in the railway brotherhoods, is one of the authors of the bill, and may administer its labor provisions.

Firmly and courageously administered the bill may accomplish much. It is more radical than at first appeared. But planned capitalism, by "self-regulation," is in the long run impossible. Only as the executive uses his power to compel compliance can we move on to better times. Labor now has a great opportunity to push its organization. It also has a vast new incentive to win political power through a farmer-labor party.



# What Price Innocence?

## WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Amy Harper, wife of a well-to-do business man in a small town, has a beautiful daughter, Ruth, just turned 17. Amy fails to acquaint Ruth with the facts of life and is scorned accordingly by the family doctor, Dan Davidge, that she must impart the knowledge to Ruth, or the girl will go wrong. Amy refuses to listen, believing in spiritual teaching. In desperation, Davidge calls John Harper, Ruth's father, to his office and explains the situation to him, telling him to go to his wife and make her do her duty as a mother.

## NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

John Harper returned to his home to find his wife in her room.

"Hello, mother! How are you feeling?"

"Well," Amy answered, "I had a slight twinge or two in my side today, but I'm all right. I wouldn't give Doctor Dan the satisfaction of sending for him again if I were dying."

John peered out of the window pensively. "I just came from his office."

"Amy was slightly suspicious. 'What were you doing there?'"

"He sent for me. He wanted to talk to me about Ruth."

"About Ruth?"

"Yes, Amy. I had a very serious talk with him, and it made me see things about a young girl like Ruth that I never thought of before."

Amy's face grew red. "Oh, he did, eh? Likely some of the things that he didn't dare say to me, although I'll admit he did go as far as he could."

"Well, now, listen, mother—he made me see—"

"I won't listen," interrupted Amy. "Dan Davidge is a materialist; he doesn't recognize anything but just blood, bone and muscle. He knows nothing about the spiritual side of a boy or girl. He would have me discuss with her the most vulgar things of life, put ideas in her head that she likely has never dreamed of. Have me sit down with a girl seventeen years of age and talk with her as I would with Mrs. Grundy next door. No, John, you needn't say another word. Don't you ever mention such a thing to me again, and if Dan Davidge presumes to bring this subject up again, I shall tell him once and forever to mind his own business."

"What could a husband—a father—do in the face of this? Once again Doctor Dan Davidge and common sense were defeated."

That same night, in a tight-fitting little dress that accentuated her beautiful figure, Ruth was a vision of loveliness. Tommy had drunk of her exquisiteness with avid eyes. He stared at her now as she sat in her car waiting for him to enter. Her seductive femininity, soft black hair, wide innocent eyes, pert nose and luscious, full-bloomed lips seemed to beckon.

He gasped and leaned close to her. "One little kiss before we start..."

Ruth smiled. She had liked this evening—not minded Tommy's burning kisses, his crushing embraces. "One be enough?"

Tommy's mouth was close to hers. "I'll tell you later," he breathed.

His arms encircled her and her body was pressed to his. His lips sought hers and found them—found them—willing. It was long...

hot...

Ruth choked. "Quit, Tommy... quit..." She pulled her head away.

"You know where you're going now?" Tommy kissed her ear.

"I'm going straight home, yes."

"We're going," answered Tommy, "over and sit on our front porch all by ourselves. Do you realize there's been very few times we've been all by ourselves?"

"No, Tommy, please, I don't want to. It isn't right. Someone might see us, and anyway, it isn't right."

Tommy made a wry face. "Any more harm in you sitting around my house than in my sitting around yours? Now, one more little kiss and we're on our way."

"Oh...no..."

"Oh...yes..."

He bent over her again, and this time his lips bit into hers with a passionate fierceness that she had never felt before. A streak of fire burned her mouth, flamed down her throat and into her body. She panted and pulled Tommy closer to her. The fire blazed through her veins...down her arms...her thighs...she sank back on the cushions...limp...saturated with passion.

The car roared on towards Tommy's home.

"But, Miss Ruth," said Hannah, as Ruth refused her breakfast the next morning, "you ought to have

a little orange juice or something. My goodness, baby, just coffee, that ain't no breakfast, that ain't even a good excuse for breakfast."

Ruth, unheeding, walked out to the back porch. "I don't care for anything, thank you, Hannah..." Suddenly she gave a tiny scream, "Oh!"

"What's the matter?" asked Hannah.

"The canary—Mama's canary—it's gone!" A frightened look came into Ruth's eyes.

"Yes, Miss Ruth, that Bimbo got the canary last night. I knew he was goin' to, but your Mama wouldn't get rid of him."

The realization smote Ruth with full force. It was a symbol...a symbol...was she the canary...was Tommy a cat? She sobbed.

"What is it, baby? What all you cryin' about?" asked Hannah anxiously.

"Nothing...nothing...nothing..."

The phone rang. Hannah picked up the receiver. "Hello...yes, sir...yes, sir, she's right here." She turned to Ruth. "Miss Ruth, it's Mr. Tommy."

"Not now...I don't want to talk to him now. After a while, I'll call him after a while."

Hannah talked into the phone. "She said she would call you after a while...yes, sir." She hung up, looked at Ruth for a moment, then shaking her head, walked into the kitchen.

It was several weeks later when Doctor Dan Davidge's nurse opened the door quietly to his office. "Mr. Harrow, Doctor," she announced.

Doctor Dan Davidge's nurse opened the door quietly to his office. "Mr. Harrow, Doctor," she announced.

"Send him in," said the Doctor.

Tommy came through the open door, which was shut discreetly behind him. "Well, Doctor, I'm here."

"Yes, Tommy. You don't mind if I call you Tommy?"

"No, Doctor, it's all right."

"I couldn't tell you, of course, over the phone, what I wished to talk about, and most certainly I couldn't come to your home."

Tommy lit a cigarette. "Well, I haven't got any idea what you want to see me about."

"Now, Son, let's not begin that way. You aren't here to be either censored, criticized or bullied. Just please answer a few questions like a good, honest boy, and then we'll arrive at something."

"Why, sure. I haven't anything to conceal—only before you say anything, I'm not going to marry her."

The Doctor smiled. "Ah, you see how easy it is for two men to understand each other when both of them are determined to be frank. You aren't going to marry whom?"

"Oh, well, I know. Ruth phoned me that she had a sort of fainting spell or something and you were there at the Harper home."

"All right, son, let's go on from there. Did you ever mention marriage to this girl?"

"Never!"

"Never suggested it nor proposed it?"

"Never! She kept hinting lots of times, I know, about love and marriage and those things, but I can't afford to be married, Doctor. I'm going in business with my father, and if anything like this got out he would cut me off without a nickel."

"Yes, I dare say a thing like this would hurt your reputation terribly. Of course, come to think of it, Ruth has a reputation, too. It seems to me we should discuss that first."

"Well, it won't get you anything to tell my people and make a big stink and it won't do Ruth any good, and it seems to me that a big man like you, if you were her friend and her family's friend, would kind of want to keep a thing like this hushed up. Men and women are different today. They share an equal responsibility in things like this. She liked me and I liked her, and so whatever happened was just bound to happen, that's all."

Tommy looked at the floor. "I can get some money to take care of whatever has to be taken care of."

"Ruth gave herself to you, didn't she?"

"Well..."

"It's a little late to talk about buying anything, isn't it? Good afternoon, kid."

Tommy stood up, started to say something, then changed his mind. He walked out quietly.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

# News Behind The Headlines

## ROCKEFELLER GENEROSITY

The great mess of new buildings at 51st Street and 5th Avenue, New York, known variously as Radio City and Rockefeller Center, has been opened, in part of its sumptuous luxury, to the "expectant" public. The Roxy Music Hall (biggest in the world, of course) opened to a "selected" audience of 6,200. A giant show in the manner of Ancient Rome—Hollywood kept a full house awake for more than four hours.

Everything was new, mechanical and expensive. As soon as the pressure of human anatomy "is removed from one of the seats it rises automatically and does so slowly enough not to disconcert the departing client—a nice perfection which required years of experimenting to achieve."

In the time of the country's worst crisis, the benevolent Mr. Rockefeller has seen fit to expend \$250,000,000 on the world's largest office structure and amusement emporium. Instead of rebuilding New York's frightful and antiquated slums, Mr. Rockefeller rears a structure in the richest section of his city, the only effect of which will be to reduce the value of the office space in surrounding buildings. Even if the offices in Radio City are not rented, Mr. Rockefeller, someone points out, cannot suffer. At the most he would only lose a bare \$33,000,000 a year.

## BRAIN TRUST

President Roosevelt is proving himself a master diplomat. His latest achievement is the adjustment of the serious differences between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and his first assistant, Professor Raymond Moley, who is regarded as the chief of the presidential "Brain Trust."

Moley is to be "drafted" to lead a national drive on kidnappers. The official announcement states that he is "an authority on crime," a fact which his biographers have heretofore overlooked.

Hull is to remain the undisputed master of the State Department, and as further evidence that he enjoys the President's confidence, he may be dispatched on a "good will mission" to Latin America, including Mexico. A better choice for such a mission would be hard to make.

Hull and Moley are both liberals, but they are miles apart when it comes to prescribing remedies for our economic ills. Hull is an internationalist; Moley is a nationalist. Hull stresses the importance of world co-operation; Moley believes that we should concentrate on our own affairs, at least until our unemployed have jobs and our farmers are getting a fair price for their products.

Moley committed a blunder,

however, when he carried Roosevelt's final instructions to the London Economic Conference. He permitted the newspapers to give the impression that he was about to supersede Hull, his immediate superior and chief of our delegation.

Hull was hurt but kept his temper, and eventually won the admiration of the entire conference. In fact, the modest gentleman from Tennessee is about the only statesman who emerged from that gathering with added prestige.

Moley, on the other hand, returned to his native land seriously discredited, and for a time those on the inside thought Hull might insist on his resignation.

But Roosevelt does not believe that a star should be benched because he makes one error, even if that error does make him look like a "bush-leaguer."

So Moley gets a new job and Hull pursues his serene way undisturbed.

## A GOOD SHOUTER

A Tennessee auctioneer recently made his voice heard in three states, at a distance of eight miles.

As an example of leather throat and horsepower lungs, this is fine. As an achievement, it isn't so much. A few days before the Tennessee mountaineer sent out his call, President Roosevelt, speaking in the White House, was heard at a distance of 8,000 miles, and more. Emerson once said that for an ordinary student to read a book in a foreign language when a good translation was available was like swimming a river when a convenient bridge was near by. Eight-mile bellowing in the presence of radio seems much the same.

Man has a fair physical equipment, considered on the purely animal plane, but he has been multiplying his powers by various devices since the first man used a stone to crack a nut.

He is a good walker—but it took the Athenian messenger three days to go the 150 miles to Sparta for help, while we have airplanes now that would cover the distance in half an hour.

No natural eye sees a thousandth part of the things revealed by the microscope; and the powers of the leviathan himself are puny by those of the thunderbolts that man has harnessed.

Physical vigor to go through life in comfortable, useful fashion—that is what we all need, and what any real wisdom would get for our children. But the ability to bawl across an eight-mile gap is about as useful as the capacity to swallow six dozen oysters at a sitting.

# BILLIONS LOST THROUGH SHIP BOARD SUBSIDY

The United States Shipping Board, founded in the World War, goes out of existence this week. The remaining government ships, 38 out of many hundreds, will be turned over to the Department of Commerce.

This ends one of the most disgraceful episodes in the history of the United States.

The government fleet was built to win the war. President Wilson called the "best minds" in the business world to help in this work, Charles M. Schwab, for example. They came for a nominal salary of a dollar a year, loudly proclaiming their patriotism; and they built ships which could hardly have cost more if plated with gold.

Literally, billions of dollars were spent on this work, and the admittedly high costs of war-time construction explain only a small part of the excess.

When the war "caved in," as one newspaper writer expressed it, the American people at, at least, had a merchant fleet; valuable, even though it had cost too much. But the high-toned business men who were handling the fleet did not want the people to own the ships. They leased them on contracts which insured the government's loss and the contractor's gain. They sold them at bargain-counter prices, and gave the buyers fat subsidies.

Every graft known to the long history of swindling has been present at some stage of this shipping deal; and while the swindle went on, Big Business and its spokesmen pointed to the merchant fleet, and chanted in chorus that "government ownership always fails." But what the experience really proves is that grafters can ruin the most promising of governmental ventures.

# PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page Twelve)

perused every man, up to date them up in a camp, or even have threatened them with the iron heel, like a certain lawyer of today.

"Said a Sunday school teacher to a class of small boys: 'Wouldn't it be lovely if we were always kind to each other and acted the Golden Rule at all times?'"

"Well, it wouldn't be lovely for Dad, Miss; you see he is a lawyer," said Willie.

Things are too good for the legal gentlemen for them to desire a change, but America's people want national growth to take the place of graft and corruption.

C. M.  
Davenport, Iowa

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# WHAT PRICE INNOCENCE?

SEE STORY TO THE LEFT



She sank back on the cushions...Hmp...

(Posed by Jean Parker and Ben Alexander.)

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



## WOMAN PHYSICIAN HELD FOR MURDER DENIED FREEDOM

GREENWOOD, Miss.—Dr. Sarah Ruth Dean, charged with poisoning her associate male physician, Dr. Preston Kennedy, collapsed in court yesterday when denied her release from jail on a writ of habeas corpus.

Dr. Kennedy in a deathbed statement to two of his brothers said Dr. Dean had given him poison while they were drinking whisky at her home. Dr. Kennedy said he had been given the poison on the night of July 27. He immediately left Dr. Dean's home after recognizing the poison in his drink, he told his brothers. He tried to rid his system of the poison but failed and died five days later.

Dr. Kennedy used his own medical knowledge to save his life, but the poison slowly took effect he told his brothers, Dr. Henry Kennedy of Greenwood and Dr. Barney Kennedy of Jackson, dentists. Dr. Dean was associated with Dr. Kennedy in clinical work.

### DR. PEARSON NAMED

Dr. Roy Pearson, Muscatine, has been selected as one of the Examiners of the free Clinic by the Iowa Osteopathic Association which will be conducted at the coming Iowa State Fair August 25 to September 1, according to announcement received here today.

The Clinic will be open free of charge to any adult in Iowa and complete physical examinations will be given each day of the Fair from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

### "SMART" FINANCIERS

In spite of opposition from bankers and conservative senators, the facts have come out. At least some of them. J. P. Morgan and his eighteen millionaire partners have not paid any income taxes in the last two years. The law allows them to evade it by "taking a loss" on their capital, but because they are millionaires they can well afford it. It has also been shown that "friends" of Mr. Morgan, including such influential men as Owen D. Young, former President Coolidge, General Pershing, William H. Woodin, and Norman H. Davis received gifts in the form of Alleghany Corporation stock at \$20 a share when it was selling to the unfavored at \$35. Among those on the many other favored lists were John J. Raskob, J. Henry Roraback, Charles D. Hilles and many other political bosses from both major parties. Over eight million dollars were made by the partners in security floatations alone from 1927-31 and security sales since the war amount to the staggering total of \$6,024,444,200.

To characterize these Real Rulers of ours, such as the pompous Morgan, the stubborn Mitchell and the pathetic Joseph Harrison, as scheming plotters art of deception is beside the point. Under our present system everybody who has the money speculates, taking advantage of the law at every point. These men have had the biggest opportunities but they have been far from clever in covering up the mechanics of their business. The public now sees them in their true light as petty racketeers, playing always on the borderline of dishonesty with the laws which aid and encourage it.

The transactions by which millions are legally robbed and a few thousand showered with easily-gotten wealth, take place among a small clique in which the government in all its departments is represented. By means of these favored stock-deals hundreds of thousands are now seen to be outright gifts to the most influential men in government and party-politics. Pure idealism, obviously, doesn't motivate these handouts. Those who receive them are the men who dictate tariffs, sign our treaties, spend our taxes, and even make our laws.

## Sees Unemployment For 10 More Years



NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN,

Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the British exchequer, in an address in the house of commons, speaking for the government, declared his belief that he did not think unemployment could be reduced to small proportions for another ten years.

"There has been a dislocation of the old equilibrium, and somehow or other a new adjustment has to be arrived at," he said. "This problem cannot be solved in five minutes; it needs the best brains of many countries before a final solution is reached. Meantime there must be a transition period in which things will be very difficult and unemployment will be largely increased."

## COLLEGE STUDENTS TRY HOUSEKEEPING

IOWA CITY, Ia. — Nearly 400 boys "kept house" while attending Iowa State College last year.

It wasn't wholly because they wanted to but because it provided a means of getting a college education with the minimum of finances that these boys took up light housekeeping. Some of the students who were able to secure the major part of their food supply from home reported that their weekly board and room bills amounted to less than \$2.50 each.

The College does not recommend that students do their own cooking, but with the general lack of funds and fewer part-time jobs available, light house-keeping is the only alternative open to the prospective student of insufficient means. Consequently various departments of the College have made plans to help those who are going to "keep house" during the coming school year.

The Foods and Nutrition Department has prepared a list of helpful hints on food selection and buying as well as low-cost menus which will insure an economical, well-balanced diet of easily prepared meals. General and individual conferences will be held during the year with those boys taking light housekeeping rooms to assist them with their problems.

Argentina has a Colorado River about 600 miles in length.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

(Continued from page one)

Monday, Aug. 14

WASHINGTON — Recovery Chief Hugh Johnson reported ready to use full power of new law to force steel and coal industries into Industrial Recovery plan. Roosevelt supports Johnson's plan.

HAVANA — Cuban mobs, celebrating flight of Former President Machado, burn his homes, one more killed, order slowly being restored. Machado said to have taken \$2,000,000 American money with him when he fled to British territory.

Tuesday, Aug. 15

WASHINGTON — Justice Cox of district supreme court upholds in principle National Industrial Recovery Act as constitutional.

HAVANA — Formal charges of embezzlement — meaning graft — placed against deposed President Machado.

CHICAGO — Two gangsters escape trap set by 250 police and federal agents when desperadoes try to collect additional \$50,000 ransom from Jake Factor.

Wednesday, Aug. 16

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt confers with steel industry chiefs in effort to effect NRA code for steel workers. Department of Labor figures show July manufacturing increased 7.2 per cent over June and wages up 7.9 per cent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Seventy killed in storm and floods.

## WHAT THEY SAID NOT SO LONG AGO

We came across a statement by A. M. A. Wilbur of the Hoover cabinet, the other day. It reads like one of our "Scientific Medical Discoveries."

"What other president has had the courage to raise taxes in the face of a depression and on the eve of an election? There has been a well financed attempt to break down the confidence of our people in his integrity and to give a false picture of his ideals and dominating characteristics. I think this money has been wasted, for our people have been able to see the great man who is leading us out of the depression in spite of the clouds of malicious misrepresentation. We have an instinct for decency, fair play and good sportsmanship."

Doesn't this bunk read just like a great number of A. M. A. statements? Well regardless of what Friend Wilbur thought he and Hoover are now living in California.—The Truth Teller.

### VALUE RECEIVED

Dear Editor:

I have been wanting to write to you to commend your valuable paper.

The Free Press has, in its short time of publication, exposed many companies, corporations and racketeers.

The exposures that have been made by the Midwest Free Press has opened my eyes and have induced me to make an investigation before buying stocks, bonds and insurance, also other items such as advertising in some of the syndicate newspapers.

The people, in common, have been taking too many things for granted—they take the salesman's word for what the item is worth. I, too, have been a sucker, but no more.

I, for one, have received full value for the money invested in the subscription for the Midwest Free Press. Keep up the good work.

L. B. L.,  
Ninth St.,  
Mason City, Iowa

## PACKERS STORING HUGE PORK STOCK GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Great Increase in Meat Storage Stocks, Mostly On  
Pork And Lard Holdings; 800 Million Pounds  
Of Pork In Cold Storage On August 1

CHICAGO — Approximately 800,000,000 pounds more of frozen and cured meats were held in cold storage warehouses and meat packing plants on Aug. 1 than on July 1 according to federal report. The total was 1,144,152,000 pounds.

Pork storage holdings totaled 807,855,000 pounds on Aug. 1 compared with 643,052,000 pounds on Aug. 1, 1932, and a 5-year average for that date of 727,968,000 pounds.

Lard stocks on Aug. 1 totaled 218,267,000 pounds compared with 121,618,000 pounds a year earlier and a 5-year average of 153,969,000 pounds. Just three months earlier lard holdings were only 71,895,000 pounds.

Pork placed in cure or frozen during July aggregated 344,085,000 pounds compared with 249,457,000 pounds during July in 1932.

Storage holdings of beef on Aug. 1 totaled 41,845,000 pounds compared with 26,719,000 pounds a year earlier and a 5-year average for Aug. 1 of 42,147,000 pounds.

Holdings of frozen lamb and mutton on Aug. 1 were 1,596,000 pounds compared with 1,012,000 pounds on Aug. 1, 1932, and a 5-year average of 2,368,000 pounds. Miscellaneous meats in storage totaled 74,589,000 pounds on Aug. 1 compared with 51,570,000 a year earlier and a 5-year average of 71,181,000.

Frozen poultry stocks amounted

## Farm Strike Move By Western Fruit Harvest Workers

SAN FRANCISCO — Pitched fights by farmers and official request for national guard protection marked farm labor troubles which this week were threatening Pacific coast fruit and vegetable harvests.

Pick handles were swung, along with clubs and pieces of gas pipe, as 150 ranchers and their employees drove away 40 asserted labor agitators from orchards near Yakima, Wash.

A. J. Elliott, supervisor of Tulare county, California, issued the request for the national guard after nearly all of 700 workers on the Tagus peach ranch had joined a strike for shorter hours and higher wages.

Strike leaders declared they were seeking an increase in pay from 17 1/4 cents to 30 cents an hour and a 40 hour work week.

A strike affecting 1,000 Filipino lettuce field workers in the Salinas valley was called in an effort to get an increase from 20 to 30 cents an hour pay by the lettuce workers.

There are more than 30,000 lakes in Florida.

## Will Starve Himself To Death



MAHATMA GANDHI

Gandhi, nationalist leader in India, has started another fast, this time to end in death, he said Wednesday. Gandhi was recently jailed for his leadership in opposing British rule in India and sentenced to one year in prison. His new fast began when he was denied full rights as a political or state prisoner but was treated as an ordinary convict with no privileges. A believer in the simple life, Gandhi uses the spinning wheel as a symbol of his independence from modern complexities. His wife has also been arrested with scores of Gandhi adherents.